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A SCRAP OF HISTORY

CONCERNING THE CONFEDERACY.

Major W. T. Walthall Takes Up the Charge of General Toombs that the Election of Jefferson Davis was an Accident, and Refutes it by Documents.

A Philadelphia newspaper (the Times) in its weekly edition of July 12, 1879, had an interesting account of an interview by a correspondent ("H. W. G.") with General Robert Toombs, of Georgia, consisting largely of reminiscences of confederate history. Having been much occupied, for several years past, in the collection of information on that subject, there were some statements attributed to General Toombs in that interview, which gave me much surprise, and led to further inquiry, chiefly addressed to the surviving actors in the events referred to. The result was some valuable and very interesting information. Before it was completed, however, other occupation caused the subject to be laid aside for a time, and it has not heretofore been resumed. In now giving it to the public, I beg leave to preface it with two cautions against possible misconception.

1. In the first place, it is known to some that the author (or rather the compiler) of this article has been for a year or two engaged in pursuits which brought him into close personal relations with ex-President Davis and it is not unnatural—or at least not uncommon—to attribute a publication like the present, from the lesser of two parties so related, to the inspiration, direction, or suggestion of the greater. In the present case, therefore, it may be proper to say in advance that President Davis has had no agency whatever either in the design or its execution. I have not conferred with him upon the subject, and he has not been informed of my purpose. The only time that the published "interview" was ever mentioned between us, he had not read it, and I do not known that he has read it yet. I have never heard him speak in any other than kind and friendly terms of General Toombs, and from what passed on the occasion just referred to, derived the impression that he was not desirous of reading anything that might rufle the current of kindly feeling. However, that may be, he has certainly had no part whatever, directly or indirectly, in the suggestion, preparation, or publication of this article.

2. It is a matter of less moment, but is nevertheless equally true, that my own inclination is altogether averse to any criticism of the expressions attributed to General Toombs, for whom I entertain great respect, with many of whose opinions I am in entire accord, and whose frankness and independence of character have always commanded my admiration. In questioning the accuracy of his recollections—if correctly understood and reported—I make no question of the rectitude of his intentions. The subject is one of historic, rather than personal concern, and in that light alone I shall consider it.

It may be proper also to premise that, soon after the original publication of the account of the interview, a very brief paragraph appeared in some newspaper, stating (in effect) that General Toombs denied the accuracy of much that was therein attributed to him. If there has been any more authentic or specific disclaimer, it has not fallen under my notice. In any case, however, the letters which follow will be not the less valuable or interesting, as a contribution to history.

The following extract from the reported "interview" relates to the action of the provisional congress at Montgomery, Ala., in February, 1861. The interlocutors are the correspondent of the Philadelphia Times and General Toombs:

"What about the meeting at Montgomery?"

"The secret history of that meeting has never been given. The majority of the delegates were opposed to the election of Mr. Davis. His own state, Mississippi, was opposed to him, and if the vote had been cast by delegates rather than by states he could never have been elected. Carolina was for Davis all the time. He suited the extreme views of that state, and Mr. Rhett held the delegates well in hand. Florida had only three votes. One of these, Anderson, was an old schoolfellow of Davis's, and Owens was a Carolinian and under the influence of Rhett. They outvoted the third delegate and gave Davis the state. With these two states, each counting as much as Georgia, he secured the Alabama delegation by one vote—by means of what trickery I will not discuss. Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana would have preferred either Mr. Cobb or myself, but neither of us were candidates and neither would consent to have a struggle, so they agreed with the three states that had spoken. Texas, informally represented, acquiesced and Mr. Davis was elected."

Several statements, expressed or implied in this passage, were well calculated to excite surprise; viz:

1. That the majority of the delegates to the provisional congress, including those from his own state, Mississippi, and from Louisiana, were opposed to the election of Mr. Davis to the presidency.

2. That he was especially acceptable to these holding "extreme views" with regard to secession—such as were held by the South Carolina delegation—the inference being that his own views were "extreme"—particularly as compared with those held by Mr. Toombs.

3. By implication, that Mr. Davis was a "candidate" (in any sense) for the office.

4. That a majority of one vote was secured for him—or literally that "he secured" such a majority—though I cannot believe that General Toombs meant to be so understood—by some species of "trickery."

With regard to the first of these statements, the letters which follow from the three surviving members of the Mississippi delegation to the provisional congress and from the Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, of the Louisiana delegation, will amply suffice to show its entire fallacy.

On the second point mentioned, the idea attributed to General Toombs is yet more extraordinary and surprising. It accords well enough with the misconception prevalent in the north, where Mr. Davis is regarded as having been the fons et origo of secession, but it is in conflict with what might be presumed to be well known by every intelligent southern man of a memory contemporary with the events referred to. It was generally understood that (as stated below by Mr. Kenner) the choice of Mr. Davis was made (among other reasons) on account of the known moderation of his views. We have also the high authority of Hon. A. H. Stephens, in his "War Between the States," for the assertion that "by all Mr. Davis was regarded as eminently a conservative man." [Vol. II col. XIX, page 333.] I well remember, as a private citizen—a very moderate secessionist as regarded the question of expediency, though very decided as to that of right—the impression made upon my own mind on first hearing of the election of General Davis. It was one of misgiving not as to his eminent fitness for the office in other respects, but as to his thorough sympathy with the confederate movement, in consideration of his well-known, undisguised and ardent love of the union. Others, no doubt, participated in this feeling. I can hardly imagine that anyone in the south would have entertained a similar apprehension with regard to Mr. Toombs.

In relation to the third point—that of candidacy—implied in the statement that "Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana would have preferred either Mr. Cobb or myself [Mr. Toombs], but neither of us were candidates," it is to be borne in mind that General Jefferson Davis was then, and had been for some weeks, engaged in preparations for the organization of the army of Mississippi—a force provided for by the convention of that state, and to the command of which he had been appointed with the rank of major-general. His preference for this position was well known. Mr. Stephens, in his account of the election, is very clear in his repudiation of any such idea as that implied in the interview." He says: "Mr. Davis was not at Montgomery. He was in Mississippi. It was generally understood, from statements made by the Mississippi delegation, as well as from others who knew his personal views upon the subject, that he did not desire the office of president. He preferred a military position." [War Between the States, vol. II, col. XIX, page 328.]

The imputation of some occult and mysterious "trickery" practiced upon the Alabama delegation is a very serious one, and, if genuine, should be accompanied by some specification or explanation. In its present shape it is as unintelligible as it is novel and startling. It is briefly answered—as far as its vague and indeterminate shape admits of answer—in the letter given below from the Rev. Dr. Curry—the only survivor of that delegation, except one whose present address is unknown to me. The testimony of Mr. Stephens, also, is again pertinent, when he says: "There was, however, no canvassing or electioneering, in the usual sense of these words, I think, by any one. Of this indeed, I feel quite confident." [Page 333.]

Let me now give the letters—or such extracts from them as relate to the subject—received in answer to inquiries addressed to surviving members of the provisional congress of 1861, from Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

FROM THE HON. J. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Of Mississippi, now a justice of the supreme court of that state.
[Copy.]

JACKSON, Miss., July 16th, 1-79.—Major W. T. Walthall—Dear Sir: I have just read yours of the 14th instant, and reply at once. Several days ago I read the reported "interview" with General Toombs, and discovered in it so many and serious mis-statements as to matters of which I had some knowledge, that I expressed the view to friends here that it could not be a correct presentation of what General T. said.

If there was a delegate from Mississippi, or any other state, who was opposed to the election of Jefferson Davis as president of the confederate states, I never heard of the fact. I had the idea that Mr. Davis did not desire to be president, and preferred to be at the military service, but no other man was spoken of for president, within my hearing. The statement in the reported "interview" about the Florida delegation is entirely fanciful. I knew Anderson and Owens of that delegation quite well. Both had gone to Florida from Mississippi, and both knew and admired Mr. Davis, and, I doubt not, preferred him to all other men for president. I do not think it is true that Anderson was ever a cadet of West Point, and it is quite certain he was not there when Mr. Davis was, for he was many years the junior of Mr. Davis. He often spoke to me of his early life, and never spoke of having been at West Point.

It is within my personal knowledge that the statement of the interview, that Mr. Davis did not have a just appreciation of the serious character of the contest between the seceding states and the union, is wholly untrue. Mr. Davis, more than any man I ever heard talk on the subject, had a correct apprehension of the consequences of secession and of the magnitude of the war to be waged to coerce the seceding states. While at Montgomery, he expressed the belief that heavy fighting must occur, and that Virginia was to be the chief battle-ground. Years prior to secession, in his address before the legislature and people of Mississippi, Mr. Davis had earnestly advised extensive preparation for the possible contingency of secession.

After the formation of the confederate states he was far in advance of the constitutional convention and the provisional congress, and, as I believe, of any man in it in his views of the gravity of the situation and the probable extent and duration of the war, and of the provision which should be made for the defense of the seceding states. Before secession, Mr. Davis thought war would result from it; and after secession, he expressed the view that the war commenced would be an extensive one. What he may have thought at a later day than the early part of 1862, I do not know; but it is inconceivable that the "interview" can be correct as to that.

The idea that Mr. Davis was so "extreme" in his views is a new one. He was extremely conservative on the subject of secession.

The suggestion that Mississippi would have preferred General Toombs or Mr. Cobb for president has no foundation in fact. My opinion is that no man could have obtained a single vote in the Mississippi delegation against Mr. Davis, who was then, as he is now, the most eminent and popular of all the citizens of Mississippi.

I don't think the misrepresentations of the interview are worth notice. Calumny in the north and in the south has been, and will be, busy in defaming Mr. Davis, but we can afford to disregard the slanders of those who are envious of his virtues and his fame, and who, often, do not shrink from falsehood to detract from his well-earned distinction. Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. A. P. CAMPBELL.

FROM THE HON. WILEY P. HARRIS,
Of Mississippi.
[Extract.]

JACKSON, Miss., July 17th, 1879.—Major W. T. Walthall—Dear Sir: To your letter in which you call my attention to the alleged statement of General Toombs, that "the majority of the Mississippi delegates to the Montgomery congress were opposed to the election of Mr. Davis" to the presidency, I reply that General Toombs was misled if he made the statement imputed to him. If there was one of those delegates opposed to the election of Mr. Davis, he failed to make his opposition known to his colleagues. It seemed to me then, and it is my belief now, that there never was an election more entirely free from solicitation and management. I think Mr. Davis would have received a majority of the votes, whether cast by states or by the delegates at large. The delegates were a good deal influenced by Mr. Davis's character as a man of experience in military affairs. * * * * Yours, etc.,
(Signed) W. P. HARRIS.

FROM THE HON. ALEX. M. CLAYTON,
Of Mississippi.

[Judge Clayton, in a brief letter of July 18, acknowledging the receipt of the letter of inquiry, says: "I had read the communication of General Toombs, to which it relates, with great surprise, and my first impulse was to write a reply to it." He then mentions having been hindered by domestic affliction from the execution of this purpose, and refers to a previous discussion with the Hon. Mr. Stephens upon his account of the election at Montgomery. The next day Judge Clayton writes as follows, exclosing a copy of his published letter of June, 1870, and of Mr. Stephens's answer]:

[Copy.]

WOOD COTE, Miss., July 19th, 1879.—W. T. Walthall, Esq.—Dear Sir: In my letter of yesterday I promised to send you, if I could find it, the published statements of the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens and myself in regard to the election of Mr. Davis to the presidency of the confederacy. It is the only copy I have, and after you have used it as you may wish, I should be pleased to have it returned to me. My letter, as sent you, was taken from a Holly Springs paper—Mr. Stephens's from the Memphis Appeal.

It would be very unwise now, in my belief, to get up strife in regard to what transpired, in the early days of confederate life, at Montgomery. I will state one fact, however, which you can receive for what it is worth. I was accidentally detained by very heavy rains, so that I did not reach Montgomery until the fourth day of the session. I immediately repaired to the room of my colleagues. One of the first things they said to me was: "Georgia wants everything." I soon became satisfied of its truth, and this very statement of Mr. Stephens, which I enclose, is pregnant proof of it.

Under the circumstances which surround me, you can hardly expect me to say more now, but at any future time I will cheerfully communicate any knowledge I may possess in regard to the events of that day. * * * * * Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) ALEX. M. CLAYTON.

[From the Memphis Appeal, 21st June, 1870.]

WOOD COTE, June 17, 1870.—The weekly Louisville Courier-Journal of the 15th instant contains an extract from the second volume of Mr. Stephens's history of the war, which calls for some comment. The passage alluded to is in these words:

"Toombs was to have been chosen president, but failed through a singular misapprehension on the part of representatives of other states, who had understood that he refused to have his name put forward. There was some misunderstanding, likewise, concerning Howell Cobb being the choice of Georgia. By accidental complications, Mississippi had the first choice, and chose Jefferson Davis, leaving Georgia the second, which resulted in the vice-presidency of Mr. Stephens."

There is great error in this statement, unintentional, no doubt, and induced to some extent by the modesty of Mr. Stephens, which makes him unwilling to give that prominence to himself which really belongs to him.

I was at the time a member of the provisional congress from Mississippi. Believing that Mr. Davis was the choice of the south for the position of president, before repairing to Montgomery I addressed him a letter to ascertain if he would accept it. He replied that it was not the place he desired; that, if he could have his choice, he would greatly prefer to be in active service as commander-in-chief of the army, but that he would give himself to the cause in any capacity whatever. That was the only letter of which I have any knowledge that he wrote on the subject, and that was shown to only a very few persons, and only when I was asked if Mr. Davis would accept the presidency.

I intend no injustice or disrespect to any of the gentlemen named, but I am sure Mr. Stephens was himself the first choice of Georgia. There was no electioneering, no management on the part of any one. Each voter was left to determine for himself in whose hands the destinies of the infant confederacy should be placed. By a law as fixed as gravitation itself, and as little disturbed by outside influences, the minds of members centered upon Mr. Davis.

After a few days of anxious, intense labor, the provisional constitution was framed, and it became necessary to give it vitality by putting some one at the head of the new government. Then Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, approached me and said that it had been the wish of that state to make Mr. Stephens president, but he (Crawford) had become satisfied that it was the wish of all the other states that Mr. Davis should be assigned to that position. He then asked me if Mr. Stephens would be acceptable to the Mississippi delegation as vice-president. I replied that I believed that he would be their choice. Without any effort on the part of the friends of either, the election was made without the slightest dissent. Of the accidental complications referred to, I have not the least knowledge, and always thought that the election of Mr. Davis arose from the spontaneous conviction of his peculiar fitness. I have consulted no one on the subject, and have appended my name only to avoid resting an important fact upon anonymous authority. Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) ALEX. M. CLAYTON.

I regret to have lost or mislaid Mr. Stephens's reply to the above. It is proper, however, to state that the words quoted by Judge Clayton, as from Mr. Stephens's book, are not found in the edition of that work in my possession. In the absence of any other explanation, I can only presume that the original statement has been materially modified in subsequent editions—perhaps on account of the correction furnished by Judge Clayton. In the book before me it reads as follows:

"The conclusion I came to, from all the facts I learned from others before and afterwards, was that the selection of Mr. Davis grew out of a misapprehension on the part of some of the delegates of one or two, perhaps two or three of the states, in their consultations of the night before, as to the man that the Georgia delegation had determined to present. A majority of the states, as I understood, and afterwards learned, were looking to Georgia for the president. * * *

"What I learned afterwards from others, upon which I have expressed the opinion I have, was that some members of the delegations from South Carolina and Florida, and I believe Alabama, too, had heard that Georgia intended to present the name of Mr. Howell Cobb, to whom these members, from old feelings of some sort, produced in some way in past party conflicts, were unwilling to support. The same objections did not apply to Mr. Toombs. They were perfectly willing to vote for him. As all these members were willing, however, to harmonize upon Mr. Davis, it was thought best and determined by these delegations, therefore, to present his name, notwithstanding his known preference for another position." [Vol. II, col. XIX, pp. 329, 331.]

From these extracts, it will be observed that, while Mr. Stephens's recollections and impressions do not fully accord with those of the gentlemen whose letters are given above and below, they differ still more materially from those attributed to General Toombs.

FROM THE HON. DUNCAN F. KENNER,
Of Louisiana.
[Copy.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 28th, 1879.—Major W. T. Walthall—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 21st July, calling my attention to an interview with General Robert Toombs, reported in the Philadelphia Times, and requesting me to state my recollections, as one of the surviving members of the provisional congress, of events transpiring at Montgomery at the time of the first election of Mr. Davis to the presidency of the confederacy, by the provisional congress, has been received.

My recollections of what transpired at the time are very vivid and positive, and differ essentially from those attributed to General Toombs in the published interview.

Who should be president was the absorbing question of the day. It engaged the attention of all present, and elicited many letters from our respective constituencies. The general inclination was strongly in favor of Mr. Davis. In fact, no other name was so prominently or so generally mentioned. The name of Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, was probably more frequently mentioned than that of any other person, next to Mr. Davis.

The rule adopted at our election was that each state should have one vote, to be delivered in open session, viva voce, by one of the delegates as spokesman for his colleagues. The delegates of the different states met in secret session to select their candidate and spokesman.

Of what occurred in these various meetings I cannot speak authoritatively as to other states, as their proceedings were considered secret. I can speak positively, however, of what took place at a meeting of the delegates from Louisiana. We, the Louisiana delegates, without hesitation, and unanimously, after a very short session, decided in favor of Mr. Davis. No other name was mentioned; the claims of no one else were considered, or even alluded to. There was not the slightest opposition to Mr. Davis on the part of any of our delegation; certainly none was expressed; all appeared enthusiastic in his favor, and, I have no reason to doubt, felt so. Nor was the feeling induced by any solicitation on the part of Mr. Davis or his friends. Mr. Davis was not in or near Montgomery at the time. He was never heard from on this subject, so far as I knew. He was never announced as a candidate. We were seeking the best man to fill the position, and the conviction at the time in the minds of a large majority of the delegates, that Mr. Davis was the best qualified, from both his civil and military knowledge and experience, induced many to look upon Mr. Davis as the best selection that could be made.

This conviction, coupled with his well recognized conservative views—for in no sense did we consider Mr. Davis extreme, either in his views or purposes—was the deciding consideration which controlled the votes of the Louisiana delegation. Of this I have not the least doubt. I remain, respectfully, very truly yours, etc.
(Signed) DUNCAN F. KENNER.

FROM THE REV. J. L. M. CURRY, D.D.,
Formerly of Alabama, now president of Richmond college, Richmond, Va.
[Copy.]

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, Va., 28th July, 1879.—Your letter of the 17th instant has been forwarded to me at this place, where I am sojourning for the benefit of my wife's health.

I had read the interview with Mr. Toombs as published in the Times. What he means by "trickery" brought to bear on the Alabama deputies, I cannot imagine. If any was used or attempted, it did not come to my knowledge. The vote of the states was given, as far as I have ever known or heard, freely, without constraint, and without any undue influence.

I made no memoranda of the proceedings of congress or delegation, but I am sure I cannot be mistaken in my explicit denial of any "trickery" or other undue influence on the occasion alluded to by Mr. Toombs.

I say "Mr. Toombs," but I should be unwilling to hold any friend, or enemy, even, responsible for an "interview," unless he should indorse, on having his attention called to, the statements. Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. L. M. CURRY.

The letter of Judge Campbell, above given, refers in part to a section of the reported interview, which I have not thought it necessary to quote. The terms in which it is expressed are not such as make for peace. The substance of it, briefly stated, is that General Toombs attributed the failure of the confederacy, in the first place, to the conscription act, which was demanded and obtained from the congress by the president on account of his anxiety to have the appointment of officers and his partiality for "West Point martinets"; and in the second place, to his persistent failure to appreciate the magnitude of the struggle in which we were engaged.

The fallacy of the reason alleged for the conscription act will be manifest from a consideration of the simple fact that it gave the president no more power in the appointment of officers than he already possessed under the volunteer system. The extension of the latter, pro tanto, would have given him just as many places to fill with "West Point martinets," as the adoption of the former—perhaps more, because the conscription act required the filling up of old regiments and battalions, already officered, before new ones could be organized.

The motive attributed to the president for favoring a conscription being thus shown to be utterly untenable, it is difficult to suggest or imagine any other reason as operating upon him, unless it was a lively sense of the magnitude of the struggle and the necessity of calling forth all the resources of the confederacy to maintain it. This, however, is inconsistent with the other charge made by General Toombs (if correctly reported), that is, that the president never appreciated the gravity of the situation. On that point, it is scarcely necessary to the purpose of this article to add anything to what has been so clearly and effectively stated by Judge Campbell.

December, 1879.

THE FEDERAL CITY.

Interesting Facts Gathered in the Capital.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Joel Branham, Esq., of Rome, Ga., is in the city attending the supreme court. He is counsel in a case that has created considerable interest in that section. It is the case of Alfred Shorter and A. R. Wright vs. George Nagle et als., which involves the exclusive right to build bridges within three miles of Rome, on both the Etowah and Oostanaula rivers. One party claims that they have the exclusive privilege of owning the right to build bridges, and the other claims that the legislature had the power to grant the privilege. The case was brought here from the supreme court of Georgia, and will be heard early in January.

Senator Hill left for Atlanta yesterday.

The situation in Maine is all the talk here. The "stalwarts" talk "sedition" on the streets and in the hotels, and it is within the range of probabilities that a row will occur in Maine within a short while. I saw a letter from Mr. Hamlin to-day, in which he encouraged the republican party to set up another state government, and if need be, by force of arms to maintain themselves. The idea of one seems a row.

Senator David Davis is her and is hopeful. He is good-natured, and a willing candidate for the next democratic nomination for the presidential chair. He is the dark horse in the race, and if Seymour or Hendricks fail to get the place, Davis will come in backed by some of the solid men of the south.

Ex-Governor Hendricks was one time a soldier's clerk in the treasury department. There are a number of men in the department now that were there with him then, and they all speak highly of him as a man of firmness and character.

Christmas day was the dullest since congress met. It rained all day, and the town seemed deserted.

Senator Hill was interviewed on the Maine question before he left the city.

"What of this Maine muddle, senator?" inquired the news grappler.

"I do not care to make a public expression of the opinions. I hold upon that point. I will state, however, that in my opinion, the action of the authorities in Maine is entirely within the limits of and is sanctioned by the laws and the constitution.

A special to the Chicago News thus speaks of the member from the eighth district: Alexander H. Stephens still remains the wonder of congress, from the persistent manner in which he clings to life, and the fact that his mind seems to retain all its old time vigor, even while the body is apparently dead. His is a remarkable example of will power, as he lives more because he wills it than because he has any natural right to. Your correspondent called upon him at his room in the National hotel, where he has stopped, when in the city, for many years. The venerable old statesman was found seated in his wheel chair, which he occupies on the floor of the house, wheeling himself around from one part of the room to another. His greeting was cordial, and conversation opened. Marshall Jewell, when in the city, had said that in his state (Connecticut) they were talking of a presidential ticket, with Grant for the first place, and Alexander H. Stephens for the second. Frye, of Maine, said he had heard of such a combination, and the object of my call upon the old Georgian was to ascertain his views upon such a ticket. He declined to discuss politics, but said: "I shall never occupy any position other than the one I do now, and I don't expect to hold that much longer." Upon my expressing surprise at that, he said: "I don't expect to live through another presidential election; I don't expect to live twelve months longer." It was suggested that he might be mistaken this time, as his friends had been so often before. "No," said he, "I think not; I can feel that my health is rapidly declining; I notice it myself. I have held on now far beyond my time, and have outlived my generation. I have always been weak and sickly, but still I have lived, while hale and hearty men, my companions and associates in congress, have fallen by the way. I entered congress in 1843, and there are now but fifteen men living who were there with me.

Sentenced to Hang.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—A Little Rock Arkansas, dispatch says Thomas Edmunds, convicted of the murder of Julia Aserbrook and their child, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged at Ozark, Ark., February 27. Edmunds's crime was committed in 1878. The year before this he located in Washington county, coming there with Miss Aserbrook from Kentucky. He left Washington county with her and the child to go to Johnson county, but never arrived, and Edmunds subsequently turned up at his Kentucky home and said his companion had died at Poplar Bluff, Mo. Some months later human bodies were found on the edge of Arkansas river, near Sprada landing, together with the clothes of the missing woman and child. One of the skeletons was identified as that of Miss Aserbrook by means of a peculiar tooth.

Meigs's Travels.

WASHINGTON, December 27. — Quarter-Master-General Meigs left to-day, under orders from the war department to make an extended inspection of all the principal military departments in the west and south. He will go as far west as Chicago and Cheyenne; thence to Leavenworth, Kansas; thence south to San Antonio, returning by way of New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston. He will be absent about a month.

At Gravesend.

LONDON, December 27.—The bark H. I. Emmet, from Wilmington, N. C., for London, has arrived at Gravesend, with the loss of her foremost maintopmast and jib by a collision.

By Accident at Last.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—Mrs. Clara Claviss, aged 103, was burned to death last night by the explosion of an oil lamp.

JEWELRY NOTES AND GOSSIP.

BRACELETS with a single leaf on top are pretty.

LINK sleeve buttons are the popular demand.

GOLD and platina watch-charms remain fashionable.

A GREATER number of rubies, emeralds and sapphires are being sold.

IVORY toilet sets, with jewelled monograms or initial letters on the backs of the brushes and hand-glasses are to be seen.

A NEW serpent bracelet clasps the arm in three or four coils, remaining wherever placed, either at the wrist or above the elbow, or it can be uncoiled and used as a necklace. The eyes of the serpent are formed of sparkling jewels.

BLAINE'S BUMMERS

HOWLING AGAINST THE LAWS.

The Feeling Still High Among the Bangor Rabble, who Set the Law at Defiance—Congressman Frye Indulges in a few Remarks, and Other Pat ists get Mad.

AUGUSTA, ME., December 27.—At Lewiston, 3,000 people attended the indignation meeting last night. Ex-Governor Dingley, Congressman Frye, and others addressed the meeting. Mr. Frye characterized the action of the governor and council as a palpable and unequivocal steal. He met but one democrat in congress who attempted to defend the action of the fusionists. The plot was hatched a month ago. The republicans of the state will never see Daniel F. Davis governor of Maine.

The following was received from Bangor at 3 o'clock this morning: Although the feeling is very intense, ordinary quiet prevailed on Friday, and all business proceeded as regularly as usual. The best citizens express great indignation at the moving of arms through the streets on Christmas, but not the slightest tendency to disorder of any kind was manifested. The news of the clandestine removal of the rifles of an old town company from the armory by the fusionists last night caused much comment and comparison with a lack of any preparation by the republicans here to disturb the munitions at the arsenal or armory.

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel White, of this city, who succeeds to the command of the state militia by the resignation of Colonel Mattock, has issued a circular to the different companies expressing a hope that all present troubles will be peacefully settled, and asking for reports of membership, arms, etc.

At a meeting of the citizens' executive committee last evening the following was adopted for publication:

To the Public: In view of the spontaneous uprising of our citizens at the sight of the arms and ammunition transported through our streets on Christmas day, unlawfully and without any authority, for the purpose on behalf of the governor of the state, of consummating by force a threatened crime against the decision of a majority, as expressed at the polls, the undersigned an executive committee of citizens, at a meeting held this evening, were unanimously of the opinion that while the uprising was but the natural expression of the indignation of our citizens, yet if our governor shall see fit to persist in this remarkable and alarming purpose of gathering munitions of war for use against the people, the responsibility therefore may well be left upon him, and the law abiding citizens of Bangor will do nothing that would incur any degree of responsibility for the deplorable consequences which may ensue from turning the capital of the state into an armed camp. We therefore feel assured that there is no disposition on the part of the people to resist the execution of any order lawfully given by the governor. We therefore call from our city of any property belonging to the state.

Signed—J. S. Wheelwright, Charles G. Stearns, C. A. Boutelle, G. R. Lancaster, Silas C. Hatch, E. R. Neally, John L. Cutler, L. J. Morse, Wilbur S. Clark, Charles V. Lard, Lysander Strickland, Henry Lard, H. N. Fairbanks, C. V. Crossman, B. B. Thatcher.

A petition signed by several leading citizens, including a number of the most prominent democrats of the city, will be forwarded to the governor urging the propriety of complying with the proposition of Mr. Morrill for the reference of the questions involved in counting returns to the supreme court.

PORTLAND, ME., December 27.—The principal Protestant clergymen of Portland have united in a petition to the governor to ask advice of the supreme court in the present position of affairs. Episcopal Bishop Neely and Rev. Dr. Hill are among the signers.

BOSTON, December 27.—A special from Augusta, Me., to the Herald says the bitter feeling and chance of trouble seems to increase rather than diminish. The governor's letter to ex-Senator Morrill does not mean so much as at first sight it may appear to. He expresses a willingness to refer the points that have not already been adjudicated upon, but it is understood that he believes these points are extremely few. and he has the decision of the court to back nearly every case. This leaves the hope for a peaceful settlement through the Morrill plan decidedly a blind one. Though the attempt was creditable, it looks now as if nothing can prevent trouble on the assembling of the legislature but a back down on the part of the fusionists, and how much chance there is of this one man can judge as well as another. Men who do not encourage violence openly do not hesitate to say that they fear and expect it. Congressman Frye's speech last night was not reassuring and Congressman Dingley thinks blood will be shed before the trouble is over. The excitement in the country towns and villages grows more rapidly than in the cities. Meetings of both parties to-night will be numerous.

ROCKLAND, ME., December 27.—The greenbackers have issued a call for a meeting of the citizens at Farwell hall on Monday evening to give expression to their determination to vindicate the integrity of the constitution and laws, and to uphold the executive of the state in the faithful discharge of his duty, and to rebuke violent and incendiary utterances.

GARDINER, ME., December 27—Considerable dissatisfaction is reported among several prominent democrats and greenbackers on account of clergymen addressing the indignation meeting on Monday night. There is much excitement here over the Bangor affair.

AUGUSTA, ME., December 27.—Hon. Lot Morrill came to Augusta this morning by the early train and returned by the special train at 5:30 this evening. It is understood that the object of his visit was to have a conference touching the points to be presented to Governor Garcelon for submission to the supreme court. Some fifteen brief questions it is said have been agreed upon, but the letter has not yet been obtained. Mr. Morrill expresses great confidence that Governor Garcelon will agree to submit the questions. Petitions are coming in rapidly from all parts of the state, urging the governor to submit the questions to the supreme court.

BELFAST, ME., December 27.—A call, headed "Law and Order," invites the citizens of Belfast and vicinity who are in favor of sustaining the state authorities in the faithful discharge of their constitutional duty and who feel that the treasonable utterances of the republican meeting should not be permitted to go forth as the sentiment of the people of Maine, to meet on Monday evening to give expression to their views in regard to the threatening aspect of our state affairs. Governor Garcelon is invited to attend.

Agreeably to a call signed by a large number of republicans and greenbackers, a citizens' meeting to discuss the counting-out action was held this evening. The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. G. Brooks, representative, chairman, and C. C. Sibley, secretary. Speeches were made by several prominent citizens of the county, and a number of letters were read. The general tone of the speeches, letters and resolutions were unqualifiedly condemnatory of the counting-out action of the governor and council, and while deprecating and disavowing all intention of a resort to arms, yet advise that every constitutional right should be maintained, and where set aside or overridden may be contested step by step, and the final report must be at the bar of public opinion as expressed at the polls in future elections.

BOSTON, December 27.—A correspondent of the Boston Herald telegraphs that paper from Augusta as follows: "Your correspondent met last evening one of the republican congressmen from this state, and had some conversation with him on affairs in the state and what the future was to bring with it. He declared himself unable to foretell, but said he should be gratified not to say surprised, if a settlement was reached without bloodshed, which he evidently very much feared. He did not think the radical or violent talk would have much to do in increasing the popular excitement. All that was needed to enrage any honest citizen was to read an account of what the governor and council have done, and that would make any man's blood boil. He indorsed the statement of another congressman that he did not believe that eight such scoundrels could be found outside the state prison as those who had perpetrated this outrage. This is pretty vain talk and shows how deep and rankling the resentment is against the authorities. The gentleman went on to declare that no excuse could be made for the crime. The most callow young lawyer who ever practiced before a justice court would be ashamed to have been guilty of trying to justify such infamy as the counting out of Skowhegan, or Cherryfield, or Sullivan, or Gouldsboro case or the Burnham-Cushlan case in Aroostook. For such cases there never was a parallel. To read of them is all that is needed to excite an honest man's indignation. Speeches and editorials can only confirm and deepen the feeling which contemplation of the facts inevitably creates. Being told that a certain member of council was expected to speak to-night, a certain town councilman asked, as if innocently desiring information, what will the people do with the fellow? Hang him, do you think? His question was answered in the negative.

LEWISTON, December 27.—The fusionists had a large meeting at the city hall to-night to ratify the action of the governor and council, three thousand people being present and the crowd very enthusiastic The meeting was called to order by D. F. Noyes, and Hon. Nathan Morrill was nominated as chairman, who made a brief speech of acceptance. A committee of 7 with Calvin Record as chairman, was appointed to wait on the governor at his residence and request him to address the meeting. The next speakers were T. B. Swan, of Mechanics Falls, and T. B. Torrey, of Bath.

While Mr. Torrey was speaking, Governor Garcelon came in the hall and was received with cheers, the audience rising. Governor Garcelon said:

I most heartily thank you for this expression of your confidence. A long life of seventy years has been spent in this community, and if there has been any act of mine in any way treasonable or in violation of law or order, I am unconscious of it. I do not come to apologize for what has been done in the way of counting the returns made by the municipal officials. The records speak for themselves. Almost immediately after the election it was hinted that there would be irregularities used in counting the votes and that an attempt would be made to steal the state. The election returns were placed in the hands of the committee on elections in October last. Until November 17th no person save the committee had access to them. Prior to November 17th I had hardly seen a newspaper for a fortnight, as I was busy removing my residence and office. That day I went to Augusta and went directly to my chamber in the capitol. In five minutes I was called upon by a committee of republicans who demanded to see the election returns. The conference that followed has been reported, and has been reported correctly. The fact that the republicans presenting themselves served to make me more cautious in counting the returns in a lawful and constitutional manner. If there has been any act of my life of which I am proud, it is of the performance of my duty in tabulating and counting those returns. We have simply followed the constitution and laws, as interpreted by the supreme court time and time again. The constitution prescribes certain things for the cities and towns to do at elections. If the requirements of the constitution are not complied with there is no legal election. These provisions were made for the purpose of securing an honest election. It turns out sometimes that there are informalities in the returns. The legislature undertook to provide by law for correcting this. That correction must be made by the records. If there is no record what can the returns be corrected by? If the record is like the returns where can the corrections come in, when this avalanche of republican statesmen came in on me at Augusta, it popped into my head that their very object was to see the returns and then go home and say that their records were not in all right. In the case of Portland, the returns were illegal and the records were sent for and found to be just like the returns. The republicans say that the language of the voter must be rejected and not constitution and law. The selectmen of the town of Dunforth had the presumption to go to the clerk and demand that he change and correct the records of the voter from Mr. Berry, town clerk, saying that he was threatened with fine and imprisonment unless he complied. This is what comes of this amending records. Amend your records, bring the ballot after election, and where is the result of the election? The qualifications were made on the basis of the constitution as explained by the court, as far as possible, and if there is any one act of my life in which I am conscious of having performed my duty without fear or favor, it is in the performance of this duty thus imposed upon me.

Governor Garceton alluded to the unfavorable comments upon the action of Wm. Pitt Fessenden from the Lewiston pulpit at the time of the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and said that the very clergyman who hurled anathemas upon him was obliged to publicly confess three years after that Mr. Fessenden was one of the most honest men he ever knew.

Every method that could be devised has been brought to bear on me to induce me to change my line of conduct, not only by usual forms of sour faces and villification, but also by threats of assassination. I received a letter last night warning me to be careful on my trip to Augusta and to watch the very food that I put into my mouth. This is only one of the many similar letters from various parts of the state. I have faced more terrible guns than these paper bullets. I have received cowardly shots whistled through trees, and I am not to be frightened by these despicable threats. If I am to be assassinated for obeying the laws of this state, my life could be offered at no better altar. It would cause more respect for the constitution than ever before.

The governor's remarks were loudly cheered.

Mr. Neal, of Portland, made a brief speech, in which he named Governor Garcelon for the democratic presidential nomination amid loud applause.

Solon Chase heard that the governor was to speak here to-night, so he harnessed up his blooded colt and came down. "After hearing our governor, it has popped into my head that the governer obeyed the law as he understood it. The only trouble with the republicans is that they do not like to have the governor administer their own medicine to them. The trouble is not with the man who enforces the law but with the law. I do not blame the republicans for feeling bad. If misfortune had come on our side of the house would not we have howled? Counting out is a novelty on either party. This time the democratic bull has gored the republican ox. The greenback legislature will administer justice and keep peace between the two parties."

Resolutions were read and adopted praising Governor Garcelon as a citizen and official and denouncing the attacks upon his character. After the meeting a procession was formed which marched to the governor's residence with a brass band. The governor serenaded and he made another brief speech.

WHAT A MAINE MAN THINKS OF IT.

One of THE CONSTITUTION staff met on yesterday a gentleman from Maine who has been for a long time in political life in that state, and who thoroughly understands the present situation. We asked him for his views on the prevailing muddle. He was not at all slow about expressing himself and seemed to have no fear of the "bloody southerners." He said:

"I suppose there is no one who is at all conversant with the facts, that questions the outrageous character of Garcelon's proceedings. It is a desperate and revolutionary attempt, and is so considered by all the good people that I have seen both here and at the north."

"What effect will it have on the future of Maine politics?"

"It will give the state irrevocably and firmly to the republicans. There was imminent danger that the party would lose its supremacy through the fusion of the democrats with the labor-greenback party. But that danger is passed now and we shall have clean sailing. The people of Maine will wipe this out

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 28, 1879

THE latest news from Afghanistan makes the situation more gloomy, if possible, than before. General Gough has left Jagdallak, but whether he has succeeded in reaching Cabul is not known at this writing. The wires have been cut, the fanatical hillmen are swarming in every defile and on every mountain, and all else is a source of doubt and anxiety.

THE grave-robbing bill failed between the two houses of the Tennessee legislature at the late called session. The medical colleges fought it, and before the gigantic minds of the legislators could be focussed on the subject the constitutional term of the session had expired. The business of robbing graves can now be kept up, says the Nashville Banner, with no one to molest or make afraid.

THE only solid fact that has come to us from a republican source in all this Maine agitation is the gloomy declaration of Congressman Frye that Daniel F. Davis will never be governor of Maine. As Mr. Davis confessedly did not receive a majority of the votes of the people of Maine, and as he is not likely to get a majority of the votes of the only lawful legislature of the state, Mr. Frye's statement is undoubtedly correct. Score one truthful statement for the Maine rebels.

THE rebellion in Maine is about over. Now that the bloodthirsty rebels of Bangor have gotten over their Christmas frolicking, they have formally come to the conclusion that they will no longer place themselves in a position of treason to their state. They have concluded to let up on the arm of the state government that they partially paralyzed on Christmas day. Nothing now remains to be done except the issuance by Governor Garcelon of a decree of pardon for their Christmas offenses. We hope the old Roman will be merciful.

THE final chapter in the great peace fiasco of Secretary Schurz is given at length in this morning's telegraphic news. The whole scheme of a peaceable settlement of the Ute trouble is a dismal failure. Ouray cannot deliver the Indians that he contracted to deliver, and he now claims that he never intended to deliver them for trial and punishment. The broadness of the failure renders the whole affair very ridiculous. Whether the government will proceed to make war on the Utes at this season of the year, when the canyons are full of snow and the mountains impassable, is not known. The Utes can muster a thousand men, and that thousand could hold at bay five times their number while the snow lasts. They are well armed and well acquainted with all the fastnesses of western Colorado.

THE bill that has passed the upper chamber of the Spanish cortes for the abolition of slavery in Cuba compels the slaves to pay for themselves by eight years of provisional labor before they become absolutely free and entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship. Some of the slaves are to be free before the eight years shall elapse, a system of drawings being devised that will give liberty to one-fourth of the whole number at the expiration of the fifth year after the bill shall become a law, and freedom to the remaining three-fourths, respectively, at the expirations of the sixth, seventh and eighth years. Finally, provision is made for paying wages during the period of protection, for the prohibition, during the same period, of corporal punishment, and for the creation of a freedmen's bureau charged with attending to the due execution of the law. The bill has yet to pass the lower chamber of the cortes, and the whole plan of emancipation may be upset. While the bill is a very reasonable one, yet it will not satisfy either the owners, or the slaves who are inclined to be rebellious. It will have no effect upon the growing revolution in Cuba.

A Batch of Important Papers.

We print this morning a most important contribution to the history of the late confederate government, in the letters furnished by Major Walthall, of Mobile. Major Walthall had at first intended to have these letters published in some northern paper, but feeling that they discussed matters of most interest to the southern people, forwarded them to THE CONSTITUTION as the best medium through which to reach them. For this consideration Major Walthall has our thanks.

We do not of course propose to go into a discussion of these letters or of the points they make. There is one thing though that we may say with propriety, and that touches the interview with General Toombs. It is courteous in Major Walthall and the other writers to give to General Toombs the doubt that every man is entitled to, for views that are presented as his, and not over his sign manual. We can say with the best assurance, however, that General Toombs will not deny the correctness of the views imputed to him in this interview. The conversation reported by the correspondent of the Philadelphia Times was delivered in the presence of three of the editors of THE CONSTITUTION, and was correctly reported. General Toombs has himself avouched the interview as correct in all points save one—and that was simply an opinion expressed by the correspondent to the effect that General Toombs was not an original secessionist. To Mr. P. F. Lawshe, of the Gainesville Southron, he said it was the most correct interview ever published with him. On the points at issue in the letters, General Toombs was very explicit. He detailed the influences that he claimed resulted in the election of Mr. Davis, giving the names of the delegates mentioned, and their inclinations. What he said on this subject was incorporated into the notes taken by the correspondent, and as we understand, written from those notes. General Toombs will not, therefore, deny the correctness of the interview. We presume that he has reasons for the statements he made concerning Mr. Davis's election and will, if he deems the subject of sufficient importance, give them in reply to these letters. He certainly made the statements with the greatest confidence, and with the utmost particularity. Indeed he had started into a discussion of what he called "the trickery by which the Alabama delegation" was won, when he stopped by saying that he would not discuss that point, as there was no use in it. If General Toombs concludes to give his version of the history of the organization of the confederate government in detail, it will be very interesting and instructive chapter of [illegible] history.

French Politics.

The failure of the Waddington ministry and the formation of a new one by De Freycinet were due to several causes—to Gambetta's refusal to accept the responsibilities of leadership because he considers the presidency of the chamber of deputies a better stepping stone than the premiership to the chief office of the republic, to M. Waddington's desire to give all his time to the foreign office, and to the general tendency of the left towards liberalism. Waddington is a very able and a very conservative man. He has rendered the country good service up to this time, but there is a growing feeling that the republic should now become a republic in fact as well as in name—that the people of France can be trusted to some extent in shaping their own destinies nationally speaking. The De Freycinet cabinet is a step in this direction.

There has always been and perhaps always will be trouble in reconciling the groups of republicans, four in number. These groups disagree on many important questions. The most radical want all royalists who linger in office summarily turned out—even the judges who were appointed for life. The conservative republicans see danger in this step. Then again the radicals demand plenary amnesty for all communists—that is, that they shall not only be permitted to return home, but shall have all their political rights restored. This would bring back to France Rochefort, Pyat and other firebrands of the past, and the conservative portion of the left hesitate. Even M. Jules Ferry's "article 7" directed against clericalism in public education, does not satisfy the radical wing of the left, for they demand the suppression of all religious establishments whatsoever. The extreme left also demand complete liberty of meeting and of the press, and gratuitous secular compulsory education. M. Waddington looked chiefly to the centers for support, and M. De Freycinet, while his views are almost the same as those of his predecessor, will naturally lean towards the left. The right is of course ready to vote with any group or section that will best promote the downfall of republicanism. The new premier has a hard task before him, as all premiers in France will have during the first generation of the republic; but as long as the real power of the country rests in the hands of Grevy, Gambetta and Waddington, and they do not violently disagree, there is no danger that either bourbon or imperialist will get a chance to set up another throne.

Mr. Blaine's Rebellion.

Audacity in the leaders of a party is an admirable quality—so admirable, indeed, that we should be surer of democratic success if our leaders were not continually hesitating between comfortable fright and unseemly panic—but it is a quality which may easily lead to serious results. Mr. Blaine is acknowledged to be an exceedingly audacious politician, and some of his methods are so full of dash, and fervor, and enterprise, that he is not without his admirers even among his political opponents—as Claude Duvall and Jack Sheppard had theirs among honest folk. We may admire the impudence of a burglar, or the bravado of a foot-pad. Political audacity in men of Blaine's mould is to be tolerated only while it remains a campaign method. When it enters the field of exploit it becomes dangerous to the public peace, and should be promptly put down. Deceived by the comment of the public upon his methods of campaigning, the Maine senator seems about to test the timidity of the democratic state government by exploiting around as the fomenter of a rebellion. The proposition is to set up an opposition government, gain the recognition of Mr. Hayes and proceed to administer the affairs of Maine by force as well as by fraud. If we have not greatly overestimated the character and purposes of the lawful government of Maine, Mr. Blaine and his friends will meet with considerable trouble in carrying out their programme.

In the first place, the recognition of Mr. Hayes will amount to nothing. An endeavor to set up a republican government in Maine will be nothing more than an attempt at usurpation, and will at once inaugurate a revolution. In the second place, the democrats and fusionists of that state are not likely to quietly submit to Mr. Blaine's exploit. Mr. Blaine on a stick-horse, capering through a jimson weed patch, and yelling at the top of his stentorian stomach, is one thing, but Mr. Blaine inaugurating a usurpation and a rebellion is quite another. That he will make the attempt by proxy, as he fought the battles of the union during the war, seems certain. He has already employed such cheap substitutes as Garfield and Bill Chandler to do the sanguinary, while he comfortably poses as an indignant martyr. Mr. Blaine is really very indignant. He has made an indignant speech at an indignant indignation meeting of republicans, and he has written an indignant letter to an indignant republican fellow-citizen in the town of Gardiner. It is the regulation stage indignation. Before the footlights the pretentious patriot rages, and foams, and demolishes all before him. Behind the scenes he cracks jokes and munches peanuts with the call-boy. It is altogether a very entertaining display, and we shall never get done thanking Governor Garcelon for affording the public an opportunity of witnessing the exhibition. In the meantime, when his rebellion is nipped in the bud, what is Mr. Blaine going to do about it?

Attacking the Empire State.

About the only complaint that can be made against the state of Georgia by the industrious republican editors who are forever hunting for some excuse to slander the people of the south, is our system of leasing the penitentiary convicts. They are so intent upon discovering some flaw in the democratic rule in the empire state of the sweet sunny south, that they pounce down upon our lease system utterly regardless of the fact that it is one of the few relics of republicanism now left upon the statute books of the state. It has been left there by the democrats for two good and sufficient reasons: first, because our criminal class constitutes an elephant that cannot be disposed of in the ordinary way, and, second, because, on the whole, the lease system seems to be the safest, surest and most humane method of confining this elephant. Whether it is the best method that could be devised, we very much doubt, mainly because the punishment inflicted is altogether inadequate. Certainly the system has its evils, and the people of the state would be more than willing to adopt a better one provided it could be made self-supporting.

As usual, the attacks of the organs upon this relic of republican legislation are based upon the fact that the unfortunate negro is in the woodpile. They complain, these amusing philanthropists, that the penitentiary system of Georgia is another and a worse form of slavery. Are we to understand from this that the sentence of a criminal in the courts of the northern states introduces him to an atmosphere of personal liberty and freedom? If so, the fact accounts for the curious capers cut by the northern political reformers who came south to wage the peaceful war of reconstruction. Certainly, the Georgia criminals are deprived of their freedom, for the good and sufficient reason that we have not attained that degree of civilization which will permit us to turn our criminals loose to prey upon ourselves or our neighbors; nor have we the means to build and furnish a moral institution wherein they might have leisure to repent or opportunity to escape, if, on the whole, escape would be desirable. Will the editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean kindly furnish us with the diagram of some system of punishment that will not deprive criminals of their liberty?

Another complaint is that the penalties for the various grades of what might be termed popular crimes are unduly severe. The complaint might have some sort of justification were it not for circumstances peculiar to our surroundings, which the law is compelled to recognize. In the eyes of a large class of our population—the class which fills our chain-gangs with recruits—conviction in the courts and punishment under the law brings no sort of disgrace. Where disgrace is not an active and potent element of punishment, justice cannot be done unless the penalties are made adequate to the circumstances. If any injustice is done here it is to those who will suffer both the disgrace and the severity of the penalty. The Georgia laws are made for the protection of honest people of all creeds, colors and conditions, and for the punishment of criminals of all classes and of both races. If our lease system is severe and inhuman, the more necessity then for both white and black to be honest and upright. We would ask our republican censors to furnish us plans of the ideal convict system which they think ought to be adopted in Georgia; but, really, it is to be feared that they will have about as much as they can attend to if they do their duty by the state of Maine.

THE balance of trade in favor of this country amounts to $150,000,000 for 1879. Suppose the greenbacks were demonetized and the balance of trade should turn against us in 1880—what would be the result?

THE weather is almost cold enough for Schurz to order the army in the Indian country to go out slaying.

WHEN Grant was in Philadelphia it is said he slept in the bed used by Dom Pedro. The tooth brush attached to the apartment belonged to a plebeian bar-tender, but this fact has been sedulously concealed from the public.

THE Okolona hebdomodal seems to have crawled into some convenient hole.

GARFIELD is afraid there are more Garcelons than one at the north. We are satisfied with one, but if there are any more we want to congratulate 'em. It is so hard to find a man courageous enough to be honest in politics that the people ought to get up a serenade every time a new Garcelon is discovered.

PROBABLY the Hon. Gum Blare regards the Maine administration as a rival of Mr. Tilden.

MR. HENRI WATTERSON says that Governor Garcelon should be hanged to an elm at Augusta. We say to Mr. Watterson that we are tired of these lynchings. The southerners are a proud, impulsive people, but they are not revengeful. They do not thirst for gore. If Mr. Watterson is really insulted at Garcelon's action, let him do as any well-balanced patriot would do under the circumstances—let him sit down and write an ode to liberty.

WE have lively hopes that the next presidential count will be made by means of Edison's electric light.

ABOUT every third Monday in the month some republican politician or office-holder prepares a statement for publication exonerating himself from charges made against his so-called integrity. Republican papers teem with this sort of literature.

THE republican editors maintain that they heard the American eagle squall in Maine. Has the proud bird become nervous?

MR. PATRICK GILMORE has sent us an affair in verse which he calls "Columbia," and which he informs us is a national hymn. We are very glad to hear it. "Columbia" is worked in colors, the rhymes hit each other in the face at regular intervals, and the general tone is calculated to give rise to the suspicion that the whatyoumaycallem is a talented piece.

It is stated that General Grant snubbed Belknap in Philadelphia. We shall believe this only when we see it in the affable journal of the Hon. S. William Childs.

ACCORDING to the Chicago Times, our young friend, Emory Speer, denies that he is a democrat. This brief statement sends us to sea again with nothing but a pair of Boyton undershirts. Only the other day, we stated that the Georgia independents were all democrats, and we smiled in fiendish glee to remember that the republicans who supported them had been foiled. And now our young friend says he is not a democrat. Is it possible that the fine Italian hand of Mr. Speer has so manipulated things that his constituents will never catch up with his politics again? Mr. Speer may not be a democrat, but we trust he still remains a citizen of the ninth district.

UNCLE HANNIBAL HAMMERLIN, of Maine, is said to have lost faith in human nature. Bill Chandler, however, still believes in Blaine.

B. POMEROY is hippodroming in the far west. In the meantime his paper, the LaCrosse Democrat, isn't suffering by his absence.

THE Maine democrats are not only firm, but they are solid.

MR. BLAINE grows eloquent in his recent letter, and declares that the rights of town governments have been destroyed by the action of the authorities in Maine. This is bad, of course; but we remember that Mr. Blaine has been very active in endeavoring to destroy the rights of the states. If we had the time and felt like it we would sit down and really sympathize with Mr. Blaine. Let us hope that under the benign influences of a democratic administration the town governments will recuperate and be able to enjoy themselves at the next election.

ISN'T the exodus business beginning to lag somewhat? If it is to be no livelier than this it will never reach Georgia. At this rate the relief committees are merely enabled to exist.

THE New York Tribune politely alludes to the "late so-called rebellion." Really, the boys seem to be gradually coming round.

AN evening cotemporary commenting upon the death in New Orleans of Irwin Russell, the well-known poet, remarks sadly: "He was a contributor to Scribner's Magazine, and he died in poverty and among strangers."

UNCLE REMUS'S FOLK-LORE.

How Brer Fox is "Outdone" by Mr. Buzzard.

VIII.

"Ef I don't run inter no mistakes," remarked Uncle Remus as the little boy came tripping in to see him after supper, "Mr. Tukky Buzzard wus gyardin' de holler whar Brer Rabbit wer't in at, en w'ich he come out un."

The silence of the little boy verified the old man's recollection.

"Well, Mr. Buzzard, he feel mighty lonesome, he did, but he done prommust Brer Fox dat he'd stay, en he 'termin' fer ter sorter hang 'roun' en jine in de joke. En he didn't 'natter wait long, nudder, kase bimeby yer come Brer Fox gallopin' thoo de woods wid his axe on his shoulder.

"How you speck Brer Rabbit gittin' on, Brer Buzzard?" sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"'Oh, he's in dar,' sez Brer Buzzard, sezee. 'He mighty still, do'. I speck he's takin' a nap,' sezee.

"'Den I'm des in time fer ter wake 'im up, sez Brer Fox, sezee. En wid dat he fling off his coat, en spit in his han's, en grab de axe. Den he draw'd back en come down on de tree—pow! En eve'y time he come down wid de axe—pow!—Mr. Buzzard, he step high, he did, en holler out:

"'Oh, he in dar, Brer Fox. He in dar, sho.'

"En eve'y time a chip nd fly off, Mr. Buzzard, he'd jump, en dodge, en hol' his head sideways, he would, en holler:

"'He in dar, Brer Fox. I done heerd 'im. He in dar, sho.'

"En Brer Fox, he lammed away at dat holler tree, he did, like a man maulin' rails, twel bimeby, atter he done got de tree mos' eut thoo, he stop fer ter ketch his bref, en he seed Mr. Buzzard laffs in' behime his back, he did, en right den en dar, widout gwine enny fudder, Brer Fox he smelt a rat. But Mr. Buzzard, he keep on holler'n:

"'He in dar, Brer Fox. He in dar, sho. I done seed 'im.'

"Den Brer Fox, he make like he peepin' up de holler, en he sez, sezee:

"'Come here, Brer Buzzard, en look ef dis ain't Brer Rabbit's foot hangin' down yer.'

"En Mr. Buzzard, he come stepplu' up, he did, same ez ef he wer' steppin' ou kurkle-burrs, en he stick his head in de hole; en no sooner did he done dat dan Brer Fox grabbe I 'im. Mr. Buzzard flap his wings en scramble roun' right smar.ually, he did, but 'twant no use. Brer Fox had de 'vantage er de gr p, l e did and he hilt 'im right down ter de groun. Den Mr. Buzzard squa'l out, sezee:

"'Lemme 'lone, Brer Fox; turn me loose,' sezee; 'Brer Rabbit'll git out. Youer gittin' close at 'im,' sezee, 'en leb'm mo' licks'll fetch 'im,' sezee.

"'I'm nigher ter you, Brer Buzzard,' sez Brer Fox, sezee, 'dan I'll be ter Brer Rabbit dis day,' sezee. 'Wat you fool me fer?' sezee.

"'Lemme 'lone, Brer Fox,' sez Mr. Buzzard, sezee; 'my ole 'oman waitin' fer me. Brer Rabbit in dere,' sezee.

"'Dar's a bunch er his far on dat black-be'y bush,' sez Brer Fox, sezee, 'en dat ain't de way he come,' sezee.

"Den, Mr. Buzzard up'n tell Brer Fox how 'twuz, en he low'd, Mr. Buzzard did, dat Brer Rabbit wuz de low-downest w'aisizname dat he ever run up wid. Den Brer Fox say, sezee:

"'Dat's needer here ner dar, Brer Buzzard,' sezee. 'I lef' you here fer ter watch dis yer hole, en I lef' Brer Rabbit in dar. I cum back en fine you at de hole and Brer Rabbit ain't in dar,' sezee. 'I'm gwinter make you pay fer't. I done bin tampered wid twel plum' down ter de sap sucker'll set on er log en sassy me. I'm gwineter fling you in a bresh-heap en burn you up,' sezee.

"'Ef you fling me on de fier, Brer Fox, I'll fly 'way,' sez Mr. Buzzard, sezzee.

"'Well, den, I'll settle yo' hash right now,' sez Brer Fox, sezzee, en wid dat he grab Mr. Buzzard by de tail, he did, en make fer ter dash him 'gin de groun', but des 'bout dat time de tail fedder-cum out, en Mr. Buzzard sail off like wunner deze yer berloons; en ez he riz he holler back:

"'You gimme good start, Brer Fox,' sezee, en Brer Fox sat dar en watch 'im fly outer sight."

"But what became of the Rabbit, Uncle Remus?" asked the little boy.

"Don't you pester 'longer Brer Rabbit, honey, en don't you fret 'bout 'im. You'll hear whar he went en how he come out. Dis yer cole snap rastles wid my bones, now," continued the old man, putting on his hat and picking up his walking-stick. "Hit rastles wid me mons'us, and I gotter rack 'roun' en see if I kin run up again some Chris'mus leavin's."

IN GENERAL.

—Astor owns 3,400 dwelling houses in New York city.

—Bishop Gilbert Haven is better, and his physicians predict his recovery.

—Thurlow Weed saw the first steamboat and rode on the first railway car.

—New carpets show olive, shaded orange and deep red in their new designs.

—It is believed that Philippart, the renowned French swindler, has sailed for America.

—People will find it an object, now, to save and sell their paper rags. Paper rags have riz.

—Justice Miller is quoted by the Troy Times as saying that to listen to an argument by Judge Jeremiah Black is a greater treat than to read a chapter of Macauley.

—The Grant boom now stretches clear across the continent, and while one end is cooling in the Pacific the other is sizzling in the Atlantic.

—So much alike are the twin sons of the late Lord Durham that the elder, now Lord Durham, had to be marked for identification.

—St. Louis poem:

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm bound for the matinee," she said.
And soon was heard on the lonesome street,
The pompadour tread of her mammoth feet.

—London World: "Adelina Patti is now free to sing in Paris or anywhere she likes. She paid the Marquis de Caux 1,000,000f. and is now advertised to appear at the Gaiete, in Paris, on the 14th of February next. The performances begin with 'La Traviata.'"

—For the year 1879 the balance of trade in favor of this country will amount to about $150,000,000. There is no reason to hope for so large a balance on our side in 1880. British industry is reviving under an increased American demand for British goods. Our imports from other countries are also increasing.

—She tripped o'er the slushy crossing,
And the wind, that fiercely blew,
An inch or so of her ankle
Exposed to the public view.
The officer on the next corner
Was distinctly heard to say,
"That's the nicest thing in a stocking
I have seen this Christmas Day."

—Mr. George H Stuart of Philadelphia, whose large fortune was swept away by the failure of another whose indorser he was, bears adversity with fortitude. Of him Colonel Forney says in his Progress: "He surrendered all to the creditors and now in his old age, over 70, I yes in a rented house, yet meets his friends every day with the sweet smile of conscious integrity and the proud content resulting from a well-ordered and honorable li e."

—Charles Francis Adams likes to sit up half the night reading or writing. Of his three sons John Quincy, popularly known as "Jack" Adams, has most of the Adams look. Charles Francis, Jr., is the well-known writer on railroad topics. Brooks Adams is the red-hot democrat who wanted Mr. Tilden sworn in at New York and then march to Washington. He is a handsome fellow, bright and positive, and, like his brothers, earns his own living, in accordance with the Adams motto: "Millions to inherit, not one cent for subsistence."

—Canon Liddon is regarded as the most brilliant of living English preachers, lucid, forcible, impassioned, nor failing, when occasion serves, to appeal to the tenderest sentiments of the heart. To hear him and see him at his best—for he then wears the black garb which becomes his dark features—one should go to St. Mary's, Oxford, and listen to him addressing an audience sympathetic and cultured. He is shortsighted, and, failing to learn his sermons by heart, keeps bobbing up and down at his manuscript, which is undignified, but all faults of manner are forgotten in his silver tones and exquisitely modulated sentences.

—The New York Sun thinks that the next president, whoever he is, will probably have the appointment of five judges of the United States supreme court. The present court is composed of Waite, Swayne, Miller, Strong, Bradley, Hunt and Harlan, republicans, and Field and Clifford, democrats. The Sun says that "Clifford is 76 years old, and is fast declining. Swayne is 55, and though hale for that time of life, cannot expect in the nature of things to hold out much longer. Strong is turned of 70, and is daily growing feeble. Bradley is 68, and ready to retire voluntarily when he may get the pension. Hunt is hopelessly broken in health by paralysis."

—De Freycinet, who will probably form a new French cabinet, has been brought into public life by Gambetta, the great republican leader, who, when secretary of the interior, made De Freycinet prefect of one of the departments. He subsequently became war minister under Gambetta, and in 1877 was minister of public works. He is a man more after Gambetta's heart than Waddington, and he will doubtless organize a cabinet of a more advanced republican complexion than that of Waddington, whose extreme caution in dealing with the imperialists and legitimists was not agreeable to Gambetta.

The Maine Question.

Louisville Courier-Journal, dem.

It is too true that REBELLION has RAISED its HEAD in republican MAINE.

Springfield Republican, rep.

If two legislatures are organized in Augusta, let Maine find out for itself which is the legislature of Maine.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

It seems that what was regarded as an effective dose for Louisiana does not set well on the stomach of the Maine republicans. This comes of thrusting the doctor into the position of a patient.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

Somebody has proposed to put rifles in the hands of the government clerks from the state of Maine. Blaine should get out his plume and ride a mule at the head of the procession.

Philadelphia Times, ind.

There is no great danger of war in Maine. Blaine and Hamlin and their folks haven't a very warlike reputation—except such as may have been earned for them by substitute.

Washington Post, dem.

The tumult of clashing arms was borne to us on last night's northern breeze from the classic banks of the Showhegan. It is our modest opinion that the Bangor republicans have been too previous

St. Louis Republican, dem.

Hannibal Hamlin at the head of a rifle club commanding the state legislature of Maine to disperse would be a scene worthy of the historic painter. If not fully entitled to a panel in the rotunda of the capitol, it could certainly claim a place among the chromos of the restaurant.

Manchester Union, dem.

It is rumored that all this talk of war in Maine is indulged in to throw the democrats and greenbackers off the track, while Blaine is trying to buy up some of the members-elect of the legislature. There is the color of probability about this at least. Blaine was always a trading rather than a fighting politician.

Bridgeport Farmer, dem.

The republicans can now realize by the light of the Maine affair the full criminality of their own conduct in Florida, Louisiana and Washington in 1876-77 and in New York this year. And perhaps the whole people may now awaken to the danger attending reversals of the popular will through technicalities and bring such a pressure hereafter upon canvassing boards as to prevent fruther reversals. The essence of free government is the supremacy of the popular will, but since the republican defeat in 1876 that party has substituted therefor the principle of the supremacy of technicalities. Maine has, however, taught them a lesson upon this subject which should be heeded. If Mexicanization is to be averted and our present government system perpetuated, the will of the people, when clearly defined as in the presidential election of 1876, and the New York and Maine state contests of this year, must be recognized, respected and given effect. Let us have less law and more justice!

Southern Trade.

Louisville Courier-Journal, dem.

Cincinnati to the south—"We have a fine line of bloody shirts, gentlemen. Take your choice."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, dem.

The southern merchants will accept the dead-head ride and the "free blow," but so long as Cincinnati politicians and Cincinnati newspapers continue to denounce the people of the south as cut-throats, barbans, repudiationists and rebels, there will be no reciprocity in the matter of trade. The Southern road traverses a country which will furnish very little local traffic, and the Chattanooga terminus is reached by lines of railway which will bring the people of the central south into close relations with more sympathetic cities. Cincinnati should immediately knock her white elephant down to the highest bidder.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, rep.

St. Louis has been eating dirt and crawling at the feet of the south for a whole generation, and yet she has no monopoly of the southern trade. Southern merchants will continue to trade where they can find the best stock and buy the cheapest. The old cry of "abolitionist" has lost its force Cincinnati, by her one act of building her Southern road at a cost of $20,000,000, has done more for the material interests of the south than St. Louis has done during its entire existence. Southern merchants are not fools, and cannot be caught with the cheap-John arguments of St. Louis newspapers. St. Louis is fast becoming a way station, and will do something more than wind work if she holds her place as a commercial city.

Chattanooga Times, dem.

Louisville to the south for the past fifteen years—"Trade with us, and don't attempt to ship through here. Display your patriotism (?) by paying us our own prices, or, dash you, we will detain your goods until we break you." Louisville's thieving fugging of the south comes too late, and her outrageous robbery and general bad treatment of southern merchants will be remembered. The south is not trading in or on politics, but to make money. Deacon Smith may write his tangled anti-silver logic and his bloody shirt absurdities, the Commercial may chaff, and still the south knows enough to appreciate that neither one is owned by Cincinnati merchants. This country will buy where it can buy to the best advantage, and sell where it can get the best prices for cotton and iron, and don't you forget it, Mr. Courier-Journal.

Betting on the Readjuster.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial states that there is a good deal of consideration given by politicians at the capitol to the probable condition, politically, of the senate in 1881. Should New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana elect republican senators, and should Mahone, from Virginia, vote with the republican party, which he is not unlikely to do, the republicans would have a majority of one, while should Mahone continue straddling the fence there will be a tie, with the vice-president's voice to decide matters which develop the party fronts.

The Constitution Publications.

Athens Watchman.

We frequently differ widely in our political views from THE CONSTITUTION, but as a bright and live political and newspaper, we regard it as standing almost without a peer in the field of southern journalism. The Cultivator has long been widely known as the leading southern agricultural publication, and will commend itself to all our farming friends who may patronize it.

A Rotary Boom.

New York Tribune

The trouble with that Joel Parker Blizzard seems to be that its axis is stuck fast in the sands of Monmouth county. It continues to excite itself into occasional fits of rotary violence, but a Blizzard with a stationary center can't tear up things over much of an area.

Our Washington Correspondent.

Washington Post.

Mr. C. Howard Williams is in Washington to represent the interest of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION during the session of congress. Mr. Williams is an accomplished journalist, and his news service will be of value to THE CONSTITUTION.

The Two Things Needed.

Christian Advocate.

The two things needed in the administration of law in these United States are certainty of punishment for transgressors and impartial justice for rich and poor alike. Let the law be executed in every case without respect of persons.

Edison's Time Has Come.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The time has come when Edison must show up or shut up. The inventor professes to be able to be able to do the former.

An Epidemic in Georgia.

Augusta Evening News.

Never in the history of Georgia has there been so much marrying as within the last three months. All parts of the state are affected alike.

Striking at the Root.

Keokuk Gate City.

When a farmer puts a ring in a hog's nose he strikes at the root of the thing.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BAKER—The friends and acquaintances of Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Wilhite, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Baker, are invited to attend the funeral services of the latter, at the First Methodist Church, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. 647

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.

AMERICA'S TWO GREATEST STARS,

Miss Charlotte Thompson

and Mrs. D. P. Bowers,

Supported by Mr.

T. C. McCOLLUM and W. H. POWER,

And a First-Class Company.

Wednesday night, December 31st, 1879, in the new historical play,

LADY JANE GREY

Lady Jane Grey.....Miss Charlotte Thompson.
Mary Tudor.....Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

Thursday, January 1st, 1880, in same play, at 2:30 o'clock—GRAND MATINEE.

Thursday, January 1st, at night, in the elegant, refined and pleasing play, the brilliant success of the year,

COURT and STAGE.

Neil Gwynne.....Miss Charlotte Thompson.

Prices, $1 and 50c. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's three days in advance.

W. H. POWER, Manager.

611 dec28—d1t, dec28,30,31 jan1

BOYLES & JONES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office in Grant Bg, corner Marietta and Pryor streets.

Will practice in the courts of the Atlantic circuit. 378 tf—1e

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Down to Hard Pan!

The warm weather having left our stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND FURNISHING GOODS for winter wear on our hands, we have marked our entire stock down in time to enable every one to buy a CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Famous N. Y. Clothing House,

7 WHITEHALL STREET.

000 oct1 dam 3M pc

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S

Announcement!

Our Stock having been much reduced by the Christmas trade, we have telegraphed orders for a fresh supply from the factories, and during the next five days every Express will bring us new and beautiful articles

PARTICULARLY DESIGNED

—FOR—

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!

As these goods are gotten up for this particular purpose we are determined to offer them at prices that will induce purchasers, and not have them left on our hands after next week.

Call and examine the freshest and most beautifully selected stock of presentation goods ever opened in Atlanta.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,

34 Whitehall Street.

813 nov30—d1f 2d page

SILVER-WARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

IT WILL PAY!

ALL THOSE IN SEARCH OF HANDSOME AND INEXPENSIVE PRESENTS FOR THE Holidays to call and examine the brand new and elegant stock of

FINE SILVER PLATED WARE!

Comprising Tea Sets, Castors, Butter Dishes, Nut Bowls, Coffee Urns, Toilet and Flower Stands, Children's Sets, etc. Besides a complete line of "Old Reliable" Roger Bro.'s goods.

ROLLED PLATE JEWELRY!

A splendid assortment of Ladies' Sets, Vail Pins, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Necknecs, Collar Buttons, Charms, Lockets, etc.; a perfect and moderate-priced substitute for the more costly solid gold.

EVERYTHING PRETTY

In fine Carved Woods, also Fancy Wall Pockets of every description, with Pocket Books; Willow Work etc., besides an endless list of other things too numerous to mention. Just received and placed on sale

By LaBOITEAUX & POOR,

No. 12 WEST MITCHELL ST. 1 DOOR, END OF BROAD, ATLANTA, GA.

No trouble to show goods. Call a everyone! 80 dec)—d1f 2d pg

AUCTIONS AND SALE

HAYDEN PROP-

HEREFORE POSTPONED for sale and no weather, will be sold on

On Thursday,

2 P. M.

See plats and [illegible]

000 dec27—d6t

G. W. ADAIR .....Au

52 Vacant Lots

Opposite Air-Line Work Shops

WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, ON Wednesday, 14th of January, 1880, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in land lot No. 19, 14th district, 4th ward city of Atlanta, Block No. 1, bounded on the North by Houston street, East by Sampson street, South by Irwin street, West by Randolph street, divided into FIFTY-TWO LOTS, as per plat. This Block lies immediately North of Irwin street, which separates it from the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Work Shops, (now being built.) The property is VERY DESIRABLE FOR CHEAP AND HEALTHY HOMES; lies on an elevated point, is well drained, on the Railroad, and two main streets lead to the city, (Houston and Wheat streets.) There is as much future enhancement in these Lots as in any on the market, as the population is bound to increase in the vicinity. Titles indisputable. Terms—One-third cash; balance in six and twelve months, at 7 per cent interest. Maps can be obtained at once, and select your lot, attend the sale, and buy a home

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent.

471 dec21—d5t dec21 28 jan1 11 14

G. W. ADAIR

WILL SELL AT LOW FIGURES

A LARGE LOT FRONTING EAST ON WHITEHALL street, nice lower yard and shade trees, with a neat and well built six-room brick cottage, with out-buildings, etc; street car track and gas main in front. Possession 1st January. This is first-class property. Terms easy.

—ALSO—

An eight-room new house, well built, on Peters street, near Forsyth. A bargain offered for cash.

—ALSO—

A lot 100x200, four-room house, on Fair street, between Cooper and Formwalt streets.

—ALSO—

A handsome residence in first-class repair and close in, on south Pryor street.

—ALSO—

A new six-room modern style cottage, never been occupied, a perfect gem of a house, on West Baker street, near Peachtree street. This is especially nice.

—ALSO—

A six-room house on Cain street, near Ivy, close in, good neighborhood, for $2,500.

—ALSO—

A four-room house on Young street, $600.

A three-room new house on Mangum and Bush treets, $900. G. W. ADAIR.

470 dec21—dec21 & dec 28

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

At Decatur, in DeKalb County, 1880.

On First Tuesday in January Next,

UNDER ORDER OF THE COURT OF ORdinary of DeKalb County, will be sold, at Decatur, in said county, on the first Tuesday in January next, the real estate of the late Ezekiel Mason, consisting of valuable property in the town of Decatur, of which is a large house on lot of three acres, lately improved, and suitable for a hotel.

Also, near eleven hundred acres of fine farming lands, largely wood land, much of which is within one mile of the town of Decatur; the most valuable lands in DeKalb county. Sold in parcels of 30 to 200 acres, to suit purchasers.

Within two miles of Decatur, an excellent flouring mill, now being successfully run.

These lands and mills are within six miles of Atlanta, and furnish the best opportunity for paying investments to be had in DeKalb county Terms of sale, half cash, the balance in twelve months with interest; bond given for titles, to be made upon payment of purchase money.

MILTON A. CANDLER,
Administrator of E. Mason.

December 21, 1879.

458 dec21—d1aw 4t sun.

G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer

SALE AT THE CITY HALL,

On the first Tuesday (Sale-Day) in January.

1. THE SHERWOOD PROPERTY—ON THE corner of Decatur and Butler streets—legally advertised and posted on day of sale.

2. Mrs. Conart's estate—legally advertised—improved—situated on Peters and Whitehall streets. See plats.

3. One ten-acre block on the east side of Peachtree street, and immediately south of the Orphan home, property in and lot 106. This beautiful lot is not one mile from the present terminus of Peachtree street car

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Dawson has a new fire-farm bell.

—Burglars have been operating in Perry

—A small sale.

—Darien wants timber. Prices are up

—The supply is small.

—The Perry Home Journal has entered tenth volume.

—Tennille thinks she will receive twelve thousand bales of cotton this season.

—A wild-cat weighing forty-three pounds was captured in Sumter county last week.

—John T. Wilson, jr., has sold the Blue Ridge Echo to Messrs. Bell & Underwood.

—Mr. H. W. J. Ham has retired from the Abbeville Eagle.

—The Air-Line is thinking about building a brick depot at Flowery Branch.

—Only one small lot of corn was shipped to Tennille last summer. The farmers in that section are wise.

—Flowery Branch, on the Air-Line railroad, has shipped twenty-six hundred bales of cotton this season, and it is still coming in.

—The gin-house of Mr. M. G. Statham, of Rocky Plain, was burned the other day, together with ten bales of cotton.

—The dead body of a man, his head but recently pieces with stones, was found near the Mile station on the Selma and Dalton railway the other day.

—A Columbus man named James Walker made a murderous assault upon William George, a boy about seventeen years old, in Houston county, the other day. Walker has fled.

—A. C. Hobbs, of Thomson, a white man, celebrated Christmas by shooting a colored man and dangerously wounding him. The shooting was unprovoked, and public indignation is strong against Hobbs, who was in jail.

—Our readers will observe that our system of state correspondence somewhat narrows the scope of this department. Between the two, every county in the state is covered and every important item of state news finds its way into THE CONSTITUTION.

—The Sandersville Herald says that on Thursday night of last week Mr. K. J. N. Walden, residing but little more than a mile north of Sandersville, had two large cribs and some 1,500 bushels of corn consumed. It was with great difficulty that other buildings in the lot were saved, and with them thirteen head of mules and horses and several fattening hogs. The hogs were turned out and the horses were driven out of the stalls and thus they were rescued. Perhaps one hundred bushels of corn in a badly damaged condition were gathered from the flames.

—Forsyth Advertiser: The colored Baptists of Forsyth have a new and elegant church, which they have built almost by their own exertions. In March, 1878, they tore down the building they had been using temporarily and commenced the erection of a new house, with $58 in money and $105 worth of lumber on hand. With this small beginning they now have a house which has cost $1,000. It has been paid for by voluntary contributions. The faithful pastor, Rev. J. A. James, refused to have any festivals, suppers, or excursions to aid in raising the money. The church built is neat, comfortable, but is nicely painted, and has a spire, gothic windows, and is an ornament to the portion of the city where it is located. We always find great pleasure in commending our colored friends for such enterprise.

—Sumter Republican: A week or two ago a very prominent man of Sumter county was having some hogs killed, and his wife was drying out the lard, when her clothes caught fire, instantly enveloping her in flames. Her young children seeing her peril ran to her assistance, and succeeded in tearing the burning mass from her body, burning their little hands in their efforts to save their mother. They were successful, and their mother was not hurt by a single touch of fire to her person, while every shred of her clothing was destroyed. This was truly a grand thing for little children to do, and makes them heroes worthy to have their names inscribed on the roll of honor. We have withheld the names at the request of the father, who has a delicacy in letting such things go before the public, and who gives to giving all thanks and praise to Him who inspired his little children to their good work.

—Macon Telegraph: On Christmas eve one little excitement was caused in the social circles of Marshallville, by the unexpected marriage of Mr. W. B. Steele, and Miss Annie Pate, both of Hawkinsville. It seems that the young couple have been interested in each other for some time, but the result of the parents of the lady did not rest in the prospective match. They were, however, resolved to consummate their wishes. About a week since Miss Pate went on a visit to friends in Marshallville; on Christmas eve her loyal admirer arrived in the city, overland from Hawkinsville, and driving up to the house of his friend claimed his bride. The ceremony was performed in the Methodist church by Rev. Mr. Twitty, who has just been appointed to the pastoral charge of the First Street Methodist church. A number of friends were present and witnessed the ceremony. The newly married pair immediately took the train for Macon, and passed Christmas eve en route for Savannah, where they will spend some time. Miss Pate has been one of the most popular and entertaining young ladies of Hawkinsville, and has visited Macon frequently, and had many friends in this city. Her marriage will be a surprise to all, as such a step was not known to be in contemplation.

—The Barnesville Gazette thus quotes a colored preacher: The speaker said he was born and raised in Georgia, and had come back to remain and die in his native state. Some years since he left the state in search of a country flowing with milk and money. He thought there was a much better country, and that he would find closer and better friends in the north than he had found in Georgia. Hence he went to a northern city, and decided to settle there. In the first place, he had to advance ten dollars to get the occupancy of a house. After a time he was employed to lay brick, being a mason. When he drew his trowel and began every white man on the building declined to lay another brick, and thus he was thrown out of that job. He said that he had before thought the northern man was his friend. But this showed him that he was not. They refused even to work on a building with colored men. In this connection the speaker said a negro could not be a mechanic, a mason, nor anything but a barber or a hotel waiter in the northern states. He assured his race that they would have to pay for all they received if they went north or west. They must pay for what the government lets them have. He also assured them that they had better facilities here for educating themselves and their children than they could possibly have for years to come in Kansas or Missouri. The speaker presented his experience, as he had travelled with the purpose of ascertaining for himself what better land there was than Georgia.

Found Dead.

Yesterday morning at an early hour a negro woman, by the name of Josephine Clements was found dead on the floor of her room in the commercial block, located on Whitehall street, between Mitchell and Hunter. The discovery was made by one of the inmates of the house who, upon going to the negro woman's room, found her stretched out on the floor dead and perfectly stiff, showing that she had been dead several hours. Laying on the floor near her face was found a pool of blood which had the appearance of having come from the mouth of the negress. The inmates of the house state that for some time past the deceased had been suffering with consumption.

Formerly she managed to make her living by washing, but recently had been taking in sewing, and had lived by her needles. Friday evening she appeared to be perfectly well, and when asked by a negro woman how she had spent her Christmas, answered that she had managed to pass the day away very pleasantly. She was last seen alive about six o'clock Friday evening, at which hour she went to her room. The deceased was about thirty years of age. She will be buried to-day. Coroner Drake summoned a jury and held an inquest to inquire into the causes which led to the death of the woman. A verdict that the deceased died of hemorrhage of the lungs was rendered.

To those who would spend pleasantly a few hours of New Year's eve, and at the same time aid a worthy cause, we desire to say that there will be rendered at Concordia hall, at the time above mentioned, a "cantata," the proceeds of which are to be used in making repairs on St. Luke's church building. To say that this entertainment is in the hands of Mrs. Murray, and has been arranged in all its details by her, is to guarantee to enjoyable evening to all who attend, and we trust the friends of St. Luke's will see to it that the hall is well filled.

ALL AROUND US.

Crimes, Calamities, Elopements, Conflagration, Earthquakes, Casualties, Suicides, Carnivalville, Opelika, and Other Places.

COVINGTON, Dec. 27.—Joseph Ellington, a Mexican veteran and one of the oldest citizens of Newton county, was thrown from his buggy last Thursday afternoon. In the fall his left leg was fractured in three places.

ALBANY, December 26.—The negroes show a disposition to work exclusively for wages next year, and fear is expressed that labor in some places will be difficult to procure. No dissatisfaction appears to exist, and no exodus movement is talked of as yet.——Cotton receipts continue unexpectedly full to date, and are good. The warehousemen have large amounts in store.

CONYERS, December 26.—A Jacob's ladder at the Methodist church, Wednesday night, and the Christmas tree at the Presbyterian church last night were well attended. The Baptists will have a New Year's entertainment.——Three tickets for town council are out. Election January 2d.——Messrs. J. L. Stewart, D. M. Parker and F. S. Treadwell are candidates for county treasurer. Election January 8.——The brass band has been reorganized.

MADISON, December 26.—A company of some twenty or more negroes left this county night-before-last for Hinds county, Miss. They are carried by a gentleman who proposes to work them on his plantation in that state. The gentleman formerly lived in this county, but is now a resident of Augusta, Ga. It is said that just before he was compelled to decline the services of fully as many as he carried. He collected them in a very few days.

AUGUSTA, December 27.—A special to the Evening News from Richmond says General Grant, having concluded to visit Florida on his way to Cuba, will reach Augusta next Wednesday night at twenty minutes past eight o'clock. He will come by way of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad, and be taken over the Magnolia route from here to Jacksonville. The News calls upon the citizens to give Grant a public reception and invite him to spend New Year's day in this city. It is not improbable it will be done.

BARNESVILLE, December 27.—The "firecracker brigade," as it is called, went serenading last night and threw bunches of firecrackers on the porches of dwellings on their way. Several of our citizens narrowly escaped having their houses burned up. An effort is being made to find out the parties who thus acted and bring them to justice.——Barnesville's society is enlivened by several visiting young ladies, Miss Irene Johns, of Macon, Miss Boyal, of Forsyth, Miss Ennis, of Milledgeville, and several others. New Year call will be received on New Year's day.

OPELIKA, December 26.—On yesterday, Mr. W. H. Mitchell, jr., was badly injured by the explosion of a shot-gun while he was in the act of firing it. The barrels of the gun were literally slit all the way. His fingers from the left hand were removed. He is doing very well now.——Goodwater, a village about sixty miles from this place, on the S. and M. R. R., was the scene of some lively shooting on December 25. The marshal of the newly incorporated village was trying to enforce the ordinances, and in attempting to arrest a mountaineer, Bell by name, he shot the latter four times—twice through the head and twice through the breast. Bell is not expected to live. Some indignation exists against the overzealous marshal.

GRIFFIN, December 27.—When young William Seagraves took his life here some weeks since by blowing his brains out with a pistol, the cause of the rash deed was involved in deep mystery. It now transpired that the night he came home under the influence of drink, he remarked to his mother in a rambling sort of way that he "had never found but one woman, and was satisfied he could never find another." The remark was made in an incoherent manner, and little attention paid to it. It seems he was engaged to a young lady to whom he was very much attached. On one occasion when he saw him slightly intoxicated, whereupon she discarded him. After that the fellow was low-spirited and took little interest in living, a fact he showed by the final ending of his troubles by his own hand. I know the young lady in question and understand she deeply deplores the terrible end of her lover, though she is in no way to blame.

ELBERTON, December 26.—On Wednesday night there was a grand display of fireworks on the public square, accompanied with music by the Elberton band, led by Professor Burns. The ladies of the town generously turned out en masse to witness the display.——Christmas day all the stores in town were closed and the day devoted to pleasure in eating good dinners, etc. In the evening the young men had a gay fantastic ride, which was well gotten up and conducted in good order.——Some of our citizens made good use of the suggestions of THE CONSTITUTION of the 24th. Several families whose circumstances were too limited to admit of much outlay for the holidays, were the recipients of timely presents in the shape of fat gobblers and other good things from unknown sources.——An attempt was made by burglars to enter the saloon of Mr. J. O. Sanders on the night of the 24th by boring the lock out of the door. It was discovered just before they had effected an entrance. The burglars escaped without being recognized.

MADISON, December 27.—Christmas day was celebrated here in part by a free fight between two colored citizens and an attempt to overawe the officers of the law and raise a riot. One negro knocked another down with a rock and apparently killed him. This excited the friends and relations of the wounded man to such an unreasonable degree that an effort was made by them to butcher the rock flinger. The marshal and one of the city police had promply arrested the two violators of the peace, but the wild mob violently hustled them to one side, and with fierce oaths and brandishing weapons sought to wreak instant and horrible vengeance upon the poor offender. The marshal and his deputy were thrown down and considerably bruised, the mob rushing over them pell-mell, and but for the arrival and prompt and fearless action of Deputy Sheriff Evans and posse, the crazy fiends would have torn to pieces the object of their vengeance. The wounded man is but little hurt, and was stricken by the shock more than the injury he received. The other fighter is in jail. Our efficient marshal, Mr. Joseph Few, and his police fully discharged their duty by promptly arresting the negro, and defended him to their utmost, but were outnumbered. Four of the rioters are under arrest. The grand jury will investigate the rioters in March next.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
December 27, 1879.

Eastern circuit	24	Atlanta circuit	47
Northern circuit	11		
	35		47

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 16. Argument concluded.

No. 5. McElroy vs Hussey, prest. Certiorari, from Chatham. Argued R. R. Richards; Foley & Foley, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Rufus E. Lester, for defendant.

No. 14. DeLoach vs Hardee's Son & Co. Complaint, from Bulloch. Argued. Rufus E. Lester; D. R. Groover, for plaintiff in error. T. W. Oliver, Jr., for defendant.

No. 17. Bulgerves. Washington Life Ins. Co. Equity, from Chatham. Argued. R. D. Walker, for plaintiff in error. T. M. Norwood; by H. B. Tompkins, for defendant.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday next.

See McKinley & Lacoste's advertisement in ten-cent column. They are the cheapest and best. 638dec28 1t

Always Ahead.

John Keely loses no time in meeting the requirements of trade. Read, if you please, his notice in the local column. Having sold an immense line of Cloaks, Dress Goods, Hosiery, etc., up to Christmas, he wisely we think, has concluded to dispose of the remainder of his winter stock at prices such as must close them out completely. Now is, indeed, the time for purchasers to obtain good goods at his store, for less prices than possibly similar goods have ever been offered before. His black cashmeres will astonish everybody, and his fancy Dress Goods at from 10c. to 25c. per yard are really wonderful. Just fancy such a dress goods as "all wool camel's hair," at 25c. per yard. In the recollection of "the oldest inhabitant" it has never been offered for less than 50c. to 75c. Nobody wanting a dress, whether it be a cheap worsted or a fine silk, can really afford to purchase without first examining his goods, and hearing the marvellously low prices to which they have been reduced.

—Among the many elegant Christmas presents of Miss Buddie Hill, the charming daughter of Colonel Rhode Hill, our well-known townsman, was a magnificent upright Chickering piano—a fitting ornament to their elegant mansion and a testimonial of the go-aheadativeness of our young music dealer, O. L. Braumuller.

WILLIAM BOLLMANN,
No. 10 Whitehall street,

Has just received a fine stock of the very latest styles of

Watches, Clocks AND Jewelry.

dec21—tf

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

THE COMING SUCCESS OF THIS CENTURY.

Year after year has passed, each marking the date of some new discovery. From the beginning to the present time there is nothing in science but what has been improved. Every branch has undergone a radical change. Every new year there is some improvement on something that was thought to be perfect the preceding year. But there is no branch of science that has undergone a greater change than medicine. New discoveries are appearing every day, but the greatest yet is Dr. Hayelwood's Star Curine for cancer, white-swelling, scrofula, catarrh, cancer of the womb, piles, corns, bunnions, and old chronic sores. One of the most simple, harmless, and yet the greatest, surest and most reliable remedies ever produced for that for which it is recommended. We have performed cures in cases that some of the most eminent practicing medical men have given up as incurable:

NOW WE ASK ALL PARTIES THAT ARE SUFFERING

with any of the above-mentioned diseases why will you throw your money away and give it to quack doctors when you can cure yourselves for a very small expense, and not suffer the torture of having your cancer cauterized or having it cut out. Remember, our remedy is very simple, and will not injure you. We guarantee a cure in all curable cases, when used according to directions.

We are daily receiving certificates from all parts of the country—from the grateful populace who are being cured by using our great remedy. We very respectfully refer you with confidence to the following named parties who have used our great remedy and have been permanently cured:

It has cured me of a milk leg of twenty years' standing. M. C. McLaurin, Laurinburg, N. C.

It has cured me of catarrh of ten years' standing. W. M. McConnell, Atlanta, Georgia.

It has cured me of an old sore caused from a wound received during the war. John Bell, Wadley, Ga.

It has cured me of a cancer of eight years standing. Mrs. R. Williams, Chapel Hill, Ga.

It is curing me of one of the worst sore legs I ever saw. George Bowen, Atlanta.

It is curing me of a sore leg of twenty years' standing. W. H. McDonald, Defore's Ferry, Fulton county, Ga.

It has cured me sound and well of a case of white swelling of six years' standing. Leslie E. Caubell, Atlanta, Ga.

It has cured me of a running sore on my hip of two years' standing. W. P. Moreing, Atlanta.

It is doing the work for two bad cases of sore legs and one case of cancer near Thomaston, Upson county, Ga. William Johnson, agent.

It is curing some bad cases of cancers and sore legs around Dahlonega, Ga. Howell & Worley.

Star Curine has cured me sound and well of a cancer on my lip. Amos Allen, Atlanta.

It has cured me of a cancer on my face. Martin Stone, two miles north of Atlanta.

It is curing me of a cancer on my chin that many doctors have failed to even give me relief. B. D. Williams, tax collector Tallapoosa county, Ala.

Star Curine is doing the work for several cases of cancers and old chronic sores in Cobb county. W. T. Dorsett.

It is curing me of a cancer of thirty years' standing. John Baine, Smyrna, Cobb county.

Star Curine has cured four cases of sore legs of long standing in this county. Send me some more circulars; will order more medicine soon. Yours very respectfully, George Lynch, West Fairview, Cumberland county, Pa.

Star Curine is curing every case I have tried it on. I want you to advertise for me in our county paper. G. W. Harris, Salem City, Sebastian county, Ark.

LEESBURG, GA., Dec. 2, 1879.

R. Hartman & Co., Atlanta:

Gents—Please send me two bottles Star Curine by express. My case is nearly well. I think these two bottles will finish it. Please find two dollars. J. P. LOVE, M.D., Leesburg, Ga., S. W. R.R.

Call on your druggist for Star Curine.

Star Curine has cured me of a cataract of six years standing on my eye. St. Paine, Cherokee Mills, Cherokee county, Georgia.

For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

R. HARTMAN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 140 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

686 dec28—2t.

Royal Arcanum.

Atlanta Council, No. 160 R. A., met on December 25th, 1879, and had a good attendance, at which meeting five new members were admitted and applications of four other good men were presented.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Regent—Dr. J. A. Link.
Vice-Regent—Dr. J. J. Roy.
Orator—James T. White.
Secretary—G. S. Prior.
Col—S. C. Kicklighter.
Treasurer—Amos Fox
Chaplain—Dr. A. T. Spalding.
Guide—Ed. G. Roberts.
Warden—E. A. Robertson.
Sentry—J. O. Perkins.
Trustees—Dr. J. A. Link, Dr. J. T. Johnson and E. A. Robertson.
Representative to Grand Lodge—Dr. D. W. Gwin.
Alternate—Dr. J. A. Link.

Officers elected for the ensuing term, by Georgia Lodge 127, K. of H., on the 26th inst.

Dictator—R. W. Tidwell.
Vice Dictator—J. D. Owings.
Assistant Dictator—Dr. E. J. Roach.
Reporter—Prof. H. C. Mitchell.
F. Reporter—A. A. Nolan.
Treasurer—T. S. Mitchell.
Chaplain—Rev. A. T. Spalding.
Guide—E. P. Watkins.
Guardian—W. H. Meigs.
Sentinel—G. S. Prior.
Med. Examiner—Dr. W. G. Owen.
Representative to Grand Lodge—Dr. J. Thad Johnson.
Trustees Superintendant—W. F. Slaton, R. W. Tidwell, S. D. McConnell.
Auditing Committee—G. M. Hanvey, J. J. Barnes, G. S. Prior.

"In Medicine Quality is of First Importance."

D. B. PLUMB & CO.,
Family and Prescription
DRUGGISTS,
No. 26 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

OFFER THE PUBLIC A STOCK OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

entirely fresh, and for purity and Reliability are inferior to none.

MR. D. B. PLUMB, formerly of Plumb & Leitner, Augusta, Georgia, will be glad to see his friends.

Our Store is open on Sundays for the sale of Medicine only.

D. B. PLUMB & CO.

629 dec28—dtf

LIFE ELIXIR DR. LAPORTE'S—Never fail to restores Lost Manhood.
ASTHMA Received in five minutes, and a
CHILLS AND FEVER speedy cure effected.
Cured in twenty-four hours, without the use of internal medicine. It never fails. Circulars of the above preparations with certificates of cures sent free. Address S. C. UPHAM, Braidentown, Manatee County, Florida Sold by all Druggists.
436 novl5—dly sun eo sun &wkly eow

$1200 $100 RETURNS IN 30 DAYS ON $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers 35 Wall street, New York.
80 nov4—dly &wkly

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 27, 1879.

The bond and stock market is firm and active at the following quotations:

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

EXCHANGE—

Buying at	¼ off	Selling	par.

BONDS—

Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W'ks 7s	107@109
Georgia 6s	108@109	Atlanta City 7s	107@109
Georgia 7s	111@112	Atlanta City 8s	112@114
Ga. 7s gold	111@112	Atlanta 10s	114@116
Georgia 8s	114@115	Augusta City 7s	104@106
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 80	Sav. City 5s, new	70@ 73
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@112	Macon City	74@ 76
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga		Columbus City	83@ 90
& Cent. R. R.	109@112	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
Mob. & W. P. R. R. 1st mortgage	104@106	Ga. R. R. 6s	102@103
Atlanta 6s	@100	Central R. R. 7s	107@109
		W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	110@112

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	86@ 88	South Wes R.R.	99@101
Central R. R.	71@ 74	Atlanta Sta'k RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	112@114		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Noon — Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.80¾; short $4.84. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Evening.—Money 7 11-16@5. Exchange $4.80¾. Governments in good demand and higher; new fives 103; four and a half per cents 106; four per cents 104. State Bonds dull and nominal.

Stocks strong throughout, closing higher.

N. Y. Central	129¾	Chicago & N. W.	89¾
Erie	41¾	Preferred	104¾
Lake Shore	99¾	Rock Island	149
Illinois Central	99¾	Western Union	102
Pittsburg	105¾		

Sub-treasury balances:

Coin	$108,762,211	Currency	$6,390,702

LONDON, December 27 — noon.— Consols — Money 97 9-16; account 97¾; Erie 42¾.

BERLIN, December 27.—Specie decrease 640,000 marks.

PARIS, December 27.—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 81f. 45c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 27, 1879.

There is but very little doing in the cotton market. Up to Thursday a good business can be reported, but the holidays have temporarily stopped business. A good demand exists for all grades of cotton, but holders are still reluctant to sell and will await the approach of better prices, if such good fortune is in store. On Monday the New York cotton exchange will resume business, which will have a resuscitating effect on trade. Receipts for the week ending last night show a material falling off and amount to 3,586 bales, against 4,649 bales last week. The market is quiet at the following prices: Good middlings 12c; middlings 11¾@11¾c; low middlings 11¾@11½c; good ordinary 10¾c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for two days:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	3
Air Line Railroad	5
Georgia Railroad	21
Central Railroad	2
Western and Atlantic Railroad	63
West Point Railroad	94
Total	193
Receipts previously	83,670
Total	83,863
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	84,112

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	160
Shipments previously	71,998
Total	72,008
Stock on hand	12,004

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	193
Receipts same day last year	70
Showing an increase of	123
Receipts since September 1, 1879	83,863
Receipts same time 1878	64,301
Showing an increase of	19,562

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	72,008
Shipments for same time last year	55,872
Showing an increase of	16,226

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	29,005
Same day last year	22,509
Showing an increase of	7,429
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	3,036,364
Same time last year	2,559,813
Showing an increase of	496,551

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Cotton, no market; consolidated net receipts 29,905; exports to Great Britain 9,105; to France 158; to continent 7,103.

GALVESTON, December 27.—Holiday; net receipts 716 bales; gross 716; sales none; stock 82,973.

NORFOLK, December 27.—Cotton steady; middlings 12 11-16; net receipts 2,6 6 bales; gross —; stock 62,465; sales 321; exports coastwise 1,89?.

BALTIMORE, December 27.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12; net receipts 233 bales; gross 2,955; sales 713; stock 20,741; sales to spinners 115; exports coastwise 2,000.

BOSTON, December 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 2,277 bales; gross 4,129; sales none; stock 3,725.

WILMINGTON, December 27.—Cotton firm; middlings 12 5-16; net receipts 35 bales; gross —; sales 23; stock 15,528.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—Holiday; net receipts 4 0 bales; gross 2 165; stock 1,481; exports to Great Britain 665.

SAVANNAH, December 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 2,986 bales; gross —; sales 1,900; stock 97,693; exports coastwise 3,392.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 15,490 bales; gross 16,880; sales 200; stock 301,712; exports to Great Britain 5,938; coastwise 1,923.

MOBILE, December 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,5.6 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 66,580; exports coastwise 807.

MEMPHIS, December 27. — Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; net receipts 1,177 bales; shipments 5,201; sales 150; stock 114,884.

AUGUSTA, December 27.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,554 bales; shipments —; sales 358.

CHARLESTON, December 27—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 2,169 bales; gross —; sales 300; stock 70,581; exports to Great Britain 876; to continent 1,24 ; coastwise 3,700.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 27, 1879.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

CHICAGO, December 27, 1879.

	TIME	WHEAT.	CORN.	C. R. SIDES.	MESS PORK	LARD.
JAN.	9:57					
	10:24					
	11:11					
	12:00	1 29@1 30				
	1:00	1 30@1 31				
	2:00	1 30@1 31				
	3:00	1 30@1 31				
FEB.	9:57					
	10:24					
	11:11					
	12:00	1 33@1 34				
	1:00	1 33@1 34				
	2:00	1 33@1 34				
	3:00	1 33@1 34				
JAN.	9:57		40¾		4 68	
	10:24					
	11:11					
	12:00		40¾		4 68	
	1:00		40¾		4 68	
	2:00		40¾		4 68	
	3:00		40¾		4 68	
MAY.	9:57					
	10:24					
	11:11					
	12:00		42¾		4 74	
	1:00		42¾		4 74	
	2:00		42¾		4 74	
	3:00		42¾		4 74	
JAN.	9:57			6 60		
	10:24					
	11:11					
	12:00			6 70		
	1:00			6 70		
	2:00			6 70		
	3:00			6 70		
FEB.	9:57					
	10:24					
	11:11					
	12:00			7 75@7 80		
	1:00			7 80		
	2:00			7 80		
	3:00			7 80		
JAN.	9:57				11 50	
	10:24					
	11:11					
	12:00				11 80	
	1:00				11 80	
	2:00				11 80	
	3:00				11 80	
FEB.	9:57					
	10:24					
	11:11					
	12:00				11 85@11 87½	
	1:00				11 85@11 87½	
	2:00				11 85@11 87½	
	3:00				11 85@11 87½	
JAN.	9:57					7 10
	10:24					
	11:11					
	12:00					7 10
	1:00					7 10
	2:00					7 10
	3:00					7 10
FEB.	9:57					
	10:24					
	11:11					
	12:00					7 22½
	1:00					7 22½
	2:00					7 22½
	3:00					7 22½

Flour and Grain.

BALTIMORE, December 27. Flour firm; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@3.50; extra $3.75@4.50; family $7.25@7.75; no city mills superfine $3.00@3.50; extra $3.75@4.25; family $7.00@7.50. Wheat, southern steady and firm; western higher and firm; southern red $1.40@1.45; amber $1.45@1.55. No. 1 Maryland $1.56; No. 2 western white and red spot and December $1.53¾@1.53¾; January $1.54¼@1.54¾; February $1.59¾@1.60¾. Corn, southern steady and firm; western quiet; western mixed 60; white 60@60¼. Oats dull and weak; southern 45; yellow 50@50¼. Oats dull and weak; southern 46@47; western mixed 45@46; Pennsylvania 46@47.

NEW YORK, December 27—Flour, southern quiet and firm; common to fair extra $4.15@4.85; good to choice extra $5.00@5.50. Wheat 1@2c better for export, with a moderate speculative inquiry; ungraded red $1.34@1.56; No. 2 do. $1.61 @1.60¾. Corn dull, heavy and lower; ungraded 51@54. Oats a shade stronger with a moderate trade; No. 3 50. Hops dull; prices 7@18.

CHICAGO, December 27—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat unsettled and generally higher; closing easier; No. 2 red winter $1.33; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.33 bid, $1.33¾ asked; No. 3 do. $1.18; rejected 99. Corn steady and in fair demand at 40¾@40¾. Oats moderately active and higher at 35¾ December.

ST. LOUIS, December 27—Flour stronger dou l; extra $5.00@5.75; treble extra at $5.90@6.00; family $6.10@6.50; choice to fancy $6.25@6.60. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall $1.30@1.31¾; No. 3 do. $1.26@1.27. Corn higher at 35¾@35¾. Oats higher at 28¾.

LOUISVILLE, December 27—Flour quiet; extra $4.70@4.75; family $5.20@5.50; A No. 1 $6.00@6.25; fancy $6.50@7.25. Wheat dull; red, amber and white $1.30@1.32. Corn steady; new white 46; mixed 45. Oats quiet; white 42; mixed 40.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27—Flour quiet and firm; superfine $3.50@3.75; double extra $4.00@4.12½; high grades $4.75@5.37½. Corn active and firm at 52@56. Oats firmer at 42.

CINCINNATI, December 27—Flour quiet; family $6.20@6.75; fancy $7.00. Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter $1.32@1.33. Corn dull at 40@43. Oats lower at 29@30.

Provisions.

CINCINNATI, December 27—Pork quiet at $8.00@8.12½. Lard dull at 6¾. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 6¾; clear sides 6¾. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5¾; short ribs 7¾; clear sides 7¾; hams 9¾@10. Green meats quiet and firm; shoulders 4¾; sides 6¾ bid, 6¾ asked; hams 11 pounds average, 7¾ bid, 7¾ asked.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27—Pork quiet and firm at $13.50. Lard quiet; tierces 8½; kegs 8¾@9. Bulk meats in fair demand and higher; shoulders loose 4¾; packed 4¾; clear rib 7; clear sides 7¾. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5¼@5½; clear ribs 8; clear sides 8½. Sugar-cured hams steady; canvassed new 10@11.

BALTIMORE, December 27—Provisions quiet; Mess pork $13 75. Bulk meats, loose, none offering; packed, shoulders 5½; clear rib sides 7¾. Bacon, shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 8½; hams 10½@11. Lard, refined in tierces 8½.

LOUISVILLE, December 27—Pork nominally $14.00. Lard steady; choice leaf in tierces 8¼@8¾; kegs 9¼. Bulk meats firm: shoulders 4¾@4¾; clear ribs 6¾; sides 7. Bacon none here. Sugar-cured hams 10¾.

NEW YORK, December 27—Pork firmer and fairly active; mess spot $12 75. Middles quiet and firm; long clear 7½; short clear 7¾; long and short clear 7¾. Lard a trifle firmer and fairly active; new 7.20.

ST. LOUIS, December 27—Pork firmer at $13 50. Lard firm at 7¾. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 4 2½; clear ribs 6.50@6.65; clear sides 6.75@6.85. Bacon higher; shoulders 5; clear ribs 7¼; clear sides 7¾.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Pork in good demand and steady at $13.55. Lard in good demand and tending upward at 7.50@7.55. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 4.45; short clear 6.85. Hogs $5.20@5.35.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Atlanta High School,
(Admits Males Only)
76 NORTH FORSYTH STREET.

SPRING TERM BEGINS FIRST MONDAY IN January, 1880. Course of instruction thorough and practical. Discipline not oppressive to boys who have respect for authority. No others are wanted. For circulars address,

622 dec28 d8t F. E. MEANS, Principal.

Post-Graduate Course
—IN—
English Literature and History.

I PROPOSE TO FORM A CLASS OF LADIES, for the purpose of teaching English Literature and History, beginning

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1880, AT 10 A.M.

I shall teach partly by lecture. My pupils will study the Lives of the Authors, their Works, and the Period of History to which they belong. I shall, incidentally, give a good deal of attention to improvement in the use of English, both oral and written.

My class will meet in the Grant Building, corner of Broad and Marietta streets, on the floor occupied by Prof. Schultze, room No. 1, just at head of stair-case.

Terms: $5.00 for twenty lessons.

For further information apply for the present to Miss Haygood, Principal of the Girls' High School.

624dec28 3t MISS ELIZA A. BOWEN.

NEW YEAR CALL CARDS!

The Novelties of the Season of 1880.

SEE AND PRICE OURS BEFORE SUPPLYing yourselves.

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
Publishers, Black Book Man

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Holiday in Liverpool and New York. Cotton closed in Atlanta at 11¾@11¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, warmer southeast winds, cloudy weather, occasional rain, falling barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, December 27, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.27	47	47	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.37	46	47	Calm		.00	Cloudy.
Corsicana	30.15	46	69	Gent		.09	Fair.
Galveston	30.17	56	77	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.15	60	87	S.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.18	72	78	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.27	40	82	Calm		.00	Smoky.
Montgomery	30.23	57	80	E.	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.25	60	77	E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Pensacola	30.27	58	63	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.30	50	66	N.	Gent	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 59, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 27, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a m	30.37	37	54	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.38	41	48	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.28	46	39	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
7:31	30.26	46	53	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m	30.28	40	48	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.27	34	47	E.	Fresh	00	Fair.

Mean daily bar.....30.314 | Maximum ther.....48
Mean daily ther.....38.2 | Minimum ther.....22
Mean daily humid.....49 | Total rainfall.....

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and, whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.
WHOLESALE | CRAIGE & CO., 41 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. | ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
dec 28/29, 79 d1y

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Interesting Lectures

Will be delivered in Powell's hall on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights at early candle lighting, by James W. Price, M. D., formerly of Atlanta, but late of Arkansas—

1st. Angelic visits.
2d. Returning spirits from the unseen world.
3d. The final judgment.

The public are invited to attend.
Admittance to each lecture, 50 cents.
Atlanta, December 26, 1879. 614 1t

Attention, Governor's Guards.

All who wish to go to Newnan on Tuesday, December 30, will appear at the armory Monday evening, December 29, at 7½ o'clock, without fail.

By order of J. W. HOGAN,
2d Lieutenant in command.
E. L. HODSON, Secretary. 654 1t

Masonic Notice.

All Master Masons in good standing and their families are respectfully invited to witness the ceremony of installation of the newly elected officers of Mount Zion R. A. chapter, which will take place at Masonic Hall on Monday, December 29th, at 7½ o'clock p.m. By order of the M. E. H. P.
653 1t OTTO SPARKS, Secretary.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 28, 1879.

THE BOSS.

A Corner on Coffee-Pots.

Almost everybody in Atlanta has heard of "The Boss" coffee-pot, although it is a comparatively new thing here. An invention which brings with it such an increase of domestic joy and such an aid to domestic economy cannot fail to attract public attention and elicit the gratitude of all who experience its benefits. In this coffee-pot we have a means of securing the essence of the coffee with all its rich aroma and without the old bungling processes which have bothered housewives for a hundred years. "The Boss," like all good inventions for common use, is simple, and never gets out of order because of complicated machinery. The ease with which it is operated is as charming as the results which follow. It has been introduced into Atlanta by Mr. L. Richer, of St. Louis. The enterprising business men of Atlanta have been quick to see the advantages of this invention and aid in putting it before the public. Stewart & Ellis have secured one-half interest in the patents for this county, and will push the enterprise with all their usual energy. The pots are for sale also at Benjamin & Bros., 88 Whitehall street, at the Southern Tea Company's store, 84 Whitehall street, and by G. A. Ramspeck & Co., Peachtree street. We find that this useful invention has been secured by three patents issued April 24, 1878; June 11th, 1878, and July 8th, 1879, and it is thus triply secure to all interested parties.

It goes before the people of Atlanta in the hands of reliable, energetic men. It gives better coffee than previous methods; it saves much of the material and much trouble. With all these circumstances in its favor its success is certain. Mr. Richer will remain in Atlanta for some time, to establish agencies throughout the south. During the past three weeks the states of Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana and a part of Mississippi, have been provided for. Parties interested should see or address either Frank Richer or Stewart & Fain, for further particulars. Look out for a full advertisement in Tuesday's issue.

A Handsome Christmas Tree.

Friday night at Evans Chapel there was a merry time among the children. The school is at a most flourishing condition under the superintendence of Mr. Edgar H. Orr. The teachers and friends of the school united in preparing a big Christmas tree which was a model of plenty and beauty. Mr. E. T. Plummer was the chairman of the committee on arrangements and did his work well. When all the little ones were eager with expectation, Santa Claus marched down the aisle and gave away from the tree 172 presents, the least of which cost twenty-five cents while there was one magnificent doll worth $30 which was presented to a little daughter of Frank Hillburn by a friend. After Santa Claus had made so many hearts happy he departed and then his wife entered looking as wise as his father and bearing 205 presents for every person in the room. There were lots of good things freely given away It was a good time, full of benevolence and good feeling.

One of the pretty effects of the evening was produced just as Santa Claus entered. The gas was turned very low, and a rosy light was thrown on the tree with its rich burden of presents and spangles. Everybody present enjoyed the evening very much, and wished that all coming anniversaries of this kind might be as happy.

A Heavy Fire.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The large clothing store of Dutton & Rhodes, at 22 street and Bowery, took fire to-night. The smoke and flames burst forth from the third floor windows. Eleven fire engines were soon on the spot, and the flames were quickly got under control. The contents of the burning floor were a total loss. It was occupied by E. Deutsche & Son as a tobacco factory. The flames had reached the fourth floor which was occupied by Morris O'Brien as a manufactory of upholstery trimmings, and had done slight damage on the second floor. R. D. Ralphs, branch of Peter Coopers's glue factory, was damaged by water alone; but the chief injury was done to the clothing firm. The losses are stated as follows: Dutton and Rhodes, $5,000; insured for like amount; E. Deutsche & Son, tobacco, $8,000; insured; R. Ralphs & Co., glue, $2,000; Morris Brien, upholstery trimmings, $500. The building is the property of the Astor estate, and the damages will probably amount to $5,000.

—McGriff & Sheridan, the fresco artists who decorated the Catholic church on Jackson, are spending holidays in Rome.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

The Building of the Georgia Western—Eastern Capital in Southern Roads.

Chattanooga Times, 27th.

We learn from a gentleman just from Atlanta and who is well posted in railroad affairs that the building of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern railroad from Decatur to Atlanta is almost if not surely a fixed fact. Mr. DeFuniak, the chief engineer of the L. & N. R. R., informed him that within a week engineers would be on the field making a survey. The L. & N. has purchased what is known as the Georgia Western railroad, which has about forty miles graded. The line will be about 170 miles long. Will strike the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad at Pryor's station, going through Gadsden will strike the A. G. S. at Attalla, and from thence to Guntersville and to Decatur. Just as soon as the surveys are made, (one will be made to Birmingham but not probably the one that will be accepted) contracts for the work will be at once given out. It is the purpose to have the road complete and in running order in eighteen months. The road will traverse a very good country, and will not only be an outlet for the L. and N., but will be a greater feeder. It passes through the long leaf pine country. This wood is in great demand, being the best for special purposes—cars, etc. It also passes through the finest iron ore country. At Atlanta the L. and N. will be given three outlets to the sea—the Air-Line to Norfolk; the Georgia railroad, which gives connection either to Charleston or Port Royal, and the Georgia Central to Savannah. The extension of the Macon and Brunswick will give another line. There seems no doubt that the road from Decatur to Atlanta will be built.

EASTERN CAPITALISTS AND SOUTHERN LINES.

Cincinnati Enquirer, 25.

Eastern capitalists are watching the railroad combinations which are forming in the south. They may not be as important as Jay Gould's, but may have some effect in competing for the south western and western traffic which his alliance with Vanderbilt would bring to New York. These southern combinations have been hastened by the completion of the Cincinnati Southern, and are intended to retain the hold which St. Louis and Louisville have on southern business with perhaps the ultimate intention of making Savannah, Port Royal and Brunswick considerable ports on the south Atlantic coast. The rapid increase in the foreign trade of Baltimore and Norfolk, as well as Savannah's own growth in that direction this season, is proof enough of what can be accomplished further south with great through lines massing the cotton and wheat of the south and west at either Savannah, Port Royal or Brunswick.

Another Canal.

NEW YORK, December 27.—It is stated that Mr. Von Brocklin, late superintendent of the Metropolitan "L," William J. McAlpine, consulting engineer, Mr. Scott and several other gentlemen will leave to-day on the steamer City of Alexandria, to superintend the construction of the Interoceanic railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific at the isthmus of Tehuantepec. On reaching Vera Cruz the party proposes to take one of the coast steamers to maintain a port on the Coatzcoalcoalcos river, twenty-four miles from its mouth. McAlpine and Brocklin propose to make a complete reconnoissance of the entire line of the road between Lermini, going over the ground on horseback and camping out.

A WOMAN IN FLAMES.

Frightful Scene on Marietta Street.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, on Marietta street, nearly opposite the rolling mill, there occurred an accident which came near terminating in the frightful death of a young orphan girl named Studer. She was visiting Mrs. Smith, who lives near her lodging, and was standing with her back to the grate. Her garments caught fire and in an instant, the flames rushed up her back, causing acute pain and frightening the poor girl almost to death. She rushed out of the room screaming and trying in her flight to extinguish the flames. She had reached the yard, and was rushing frantically toward the street when Mr. J. F. Boyd, who lives next door, saved the girl. She was in a blaze, the fire entirely enwrapping her. Mr. Boyd had singular presence of mind and acted with a quickness which saved the girl's life. He caught her and she sank to the ground. Almost instantly his wife handed him a bucket of water which he threw over the girl and thus extinguished it. The girl was terribly burnt. She was taken into a neighboring house, where Dr. Asher and Dr. McFall visited her. The skin on her lower limbs was burnt off. Her neck and shoulders were also burnt badly. She suffered agonies, but bore her pain with that fortitude which women show in suffering. Kind hands cared for, and all that could be done to relieve her was suggested and tried.

The burns were fearful, however, and the young woman up to a late hour last night experienced little relief. She is about twenty years old, an orphan, with no one to care for her until her misfortune brought good hearts and tender care unto her.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Prospects of a Brilliant Celebration in Atlanta.

Next Thursday will be one of the gayest days ever known to Atlanta society. The hearty custom of observing New Year's day as a time for the interchange of social courtesies will be more fully observed than usual. Scores of elegant residences will be open with warm welcomes inside.

Hundreds of gentlemen in the city will call to enjoy the round of pleasure. Toilettes are now being busily prepared for the fair forms which will appear to best advantage. The general rule will be to receive from about four o'clock in the afternoon until midnight. At nearly all the open residences there will be several ladies. Next Thursday morning THE CONSTITUTION will publish a full list of all the ladies who will receive. It will afford a complete and accurate guide to callers. We hope all the names will be sent in as early as possible.

A Troy Wedding.

Wednesday evening last at Troy, Ala., W. L. Brock, of Atlanta, was married to Miss Ella Henderson, the charming and accomplished daughter of Mrs. M. E. Henderson of that city. The marriage ceremony was performed in the Episcopal church at 7 o'clock, by Rev. J. D. Waddell. The church was packed with the very best citizens of Troy as the bridal party entered. There were eight couples of bridal attendants, all of them dressed in faultless style. The groom and bride were elegantly attired, and never looked to better advantage.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was impressively conducted, the happy couple repaired to the residence of the mother of the bride, where a superb banquet awaited their arrival. The tables, which were arranged in such a manner as to represent the letters "H. B." were covered with everything that could tempt the appetite of the most fastidious. An hour or so was spent in a most happy manner, after which the handsome groom and his charming bride left on a visit to the mother of the groom at LaFayette, Ala.

The bride was made the recipient of scores of handsome and costly presents, and the pair received the congratulations of numerous friends. The bride, since her entry into the society of Troy, has been one of its most popular and charming attractions, and will be greatly missed, as she comes to Atlanta, which will hereafter be her home.

The groom is a member of the enterprising and successful firm of Brock Bros., of this city, and is recognized as one of the most popular business men of Atlanta.

The Bowers-Thompson Combination.

We clip the following from a St. Louis exchange: The audience of Pope's theatre on Monday night had such a surprise, and it began to manifest itself at the box-office between the acts of the play of "Lady Jane Grey," in securing seats for the coming performances. The house was positively electrified, and uncommonly demonstrative. The people carried their enthusiasm home with them, and it was of a kind that communicated its spirit to all who came within its influence. The effect was seen in the large growth of the audience of Pope's last night over Monday night. The fame of the Bowers-Thompson combination had evidently gone abroad and gathered together hundreds of new recruits, who will, in their turn, perform the same service for the coming nights. This result was inevitable from the force with which the opening performance hit its patronage. The success was strong, decisive, and a complete triumph was achieved. Charlotte Thompson's incisively pathetic portrayal of Lady Jane Grey is a master stroke of beautiful method and dramatic power. It is thrilling in its pure pathos and seraphic in simple loveliness. Mrs. Bowers's embodiment of Mary Tudor is majestic in its presence and movement, sovereign in will and inexorable in purpose. The strong contrast of the two women in the play is drawn with consummate skill by both artists. One is all softness and sweetness and simplicity; the other is all passion, pride and ambition.

New Goods! New Goods

MR. BOYNTON, of our firm, has just returned from New York, and we are prepared to show some of the most attractive goods ever seen in Atlanta, embracing the following lines of Goods:

New Colored Silks, New Party Silks, Brocade Silks in evening shades, Satins in evening shades, Black Silks, New Fringes, New Passamenteries, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fancy, Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, Doyles, Towels, Gents' Shirts, Gents' Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Cloaks, Dolmans, 300 pair fine Bed Blankets at Great Bargains, New Flannels, all styles.

CARPETS CARPETS.

NEW TAPESTRY, NEW INGRANS, NEW 3-PLYS, LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our stock of Shoes has been replenished with New Styles from several of the leading manufacturers in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes, etc. Do call and examine our stock of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

318 dec14—dim top col 4th page

Flannels, Flannels, Flannels!

Embroidered Flannel, silk-warp Flannel, Outer Flannel, Medicated Flannel, Brocaded Flannel and Shaker Flannels. One price. Cash.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.
655 dec28—d1t

William Crenshaw
DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.
I devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth.

Use English Washing Solution.

613 dec28—d1t

Largest and most elegant stock of Ladies' Fine Dolmans and Cloaks in Georgia. One price. Cash.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.
655 dec28—d1t

To Printers.

We have just received a lot of fresh Rolled Gum. Price 30 cents per pound
Address CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.
dec12—tf.

Prepare for the Cold Weather.

Ladies', Misses', Children's and Gents' Merino and Wool Underwear in an endless variety. Best stock in the city. One price. Cash.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.
655 dec28—d1t

Special Notice.

The large Doll displayed in the windows of the Surprise store will positively be raffled for Monday evening, December 29, 1879, at 6 p. m.
664 dec28 1t

Receiving Daily by Express,

A FRESH STOCK

—OF—

New Year's Gifts,

Fancy Goods, etc.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,

34 WHITEHALL STREET.

566 nov21—d1f

Buy the celebrated Manhattan Fine Dress Shirt—the best fitting and most durable garment made. One price. Cash.
655 dec28—d1t AUSTELL & MANGUM.

"Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia."

Just received since Christmas 100 Folding-chairs, 25 Bed Lounges, 50 Parlor Suits, 40 French Dressers and Dressing Case Suits besides $10,000 worth elegant fancy articles. Now is the time to secure bargains.
P. H. SNOOK.
Leader of Low Prices.

Any boy or girl who will send $40 and 20 names to the Sunday Phonograph, of Atlanta, will get as a premium a nice $10 watch—small size for girls, larger size for boys.
643 dec28—d1t

Receiving Daily by David H. Dougherty.

What enables one good merchant to sell goods for less money than another can afford to do?

It is not that he has more money than the other, but he must have sufficient to pay cash and discount all bills. Then he must have a trade that is large enough to justify him in buying his goods in large quantities. He must also have a knowledge of the market's facilities that will enable him to buy from first hands. But the most important of all, he must be satisfied with a small profit on his sales, and in the volume of his business get his reward.

Now, I keep an experienced man in New York and in the eastern markets every day in the year, who is watching my interest, and who buys my goods where the cash will get the most. I sell for cash, and am determined to conduct my business under my "short profit" plan, which has grown so popular, and has built for me in so short a time the largest trade south of Baltimore. I do not ask any person to buy of me unless my figures and manner of dealing, upon comparison with others, will convince them that it is to their interest to do so. One man can write "cheap goods" as well as another. I am willing to show goods and figures and allow people to judge for themselves.
628 dec28—d&wlt

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Shoes, &c

Fine Dress Goods and Trimmings a Specialty

My short Profit Plan has built my large trade. My motto being "One Man's Money is as good as another's," and "your child can buy as cheap as yourself."

"Terms Cash."

39 AND 41 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

30 dec14—d sun d&wkyf top col 6th pg

CLOSING OUT SALE OF WINTER GOODS

—AT—

JOHN KEELY'S.

Rather than carry them over until next Winter, I have made the following reductions in prices on goods named, with a view towards effecting a total clearing out of the same in the next sixty days:

75 Cloaks at $2.50 each, reduced from $4.50.
30 Cloaks at 3.50 each, reduced from 5.50.
40 Cloaks at 4.50 each, reduced from 7.00.
63 Cloaks at 5.00 each, reduced from 7.75.
57 Cloaks at 5.50 each, reduced from 8.00.
49 Cloaks at 6.00 each, reduced from 8.50.
54 Cloaks at 9.00 each, reduced from 13.50.
25 Circulars 4.00 each, reduced from 7.00.
28 Circulars 5.00 each, reduced from 8.50.
1500 yards fine Dress Goods 10c yard, reduced from 20 cents.
2000 yards beautiful Dress Goods 15c yard, reduced from 25 and 30c.
1000 yards beautiful Dress Goods 20c yard, reduced from 35c.
2020 yards beautiful all-wool Camel's Hair Dress Goods 25c yard, reduced from 50c to clear them out! These goods are fearfully cheap!
Bargains in Fancy Ribbon! Bargains in Corsings! TO CLOSE THEM OUT! Bargains in Table Linens! Bargains in Flannels! TO CLOSE THEM OUT! Bargains in Cassimeres and Jeans! Great Bargains in Blankets! TO CLOSE THEM OUT! AT

2000 yards beautiful Worsted Reps, to be closed out cheap!
500 yards black all-wool double-width Cashmere, 35c yard, reduced from 50c; a great Bargain!
1200 yards beautiful Black Cashmeres 50c yard, reduced from 75c; Extraordinary Goods for the Price!
1500 yards superb Black Cashmeres 60c, reduced from 85c.
Bargains in Black and Colored Silks to close them out! A rare chance to get "BARGAINS!"
1000 Ladies' Merino Vests reduced in price.
1500 Gents' Merino Shirts reduced to close them out
3000 pairs Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose reduced to close out.
1000 pairs Ladies' Fancy Woolen Hose reduced to close them out.
2000 pairs Misses' Fancy Cotton and Wool Hose reduced to close them out.

649 dec28—d1t sun cen 3d 4th 4th col

JOHN KEELY'S.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A Successful Exhibition at Menlo Park—Subdivision of the Electric Light.

New York Herald, December 25.

According to arrangement a number of gentlemen met in the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, at Menlo park, last night, for the purpose of witnessing the practical working of the perfected electric light. Ex-Judge A. B. Fisher, representing extensive gas interests, C. H. Pond, superintendent of the union fire alarm telegraph company; Alvan Tenny, secretary, and William H. Dykeman, of Orange, N. J., were present. The inventor devoted two hours and a half to an exhaustive exhibit and explanation of the marvellous electric apparatus which was brought into play during the evening. Wires leading from the generator in the laboratory connected with and illuminated a number of the adjacent residences, and two street lamps in front of the inventor's office threw out a bright light. Mr. Edison first proved that the electric current is capable of subdivision. He then showed his visitors the two main electric conductors which furnished light for the entire laboratory. Afterward he hung a number of lamps side by side, each one giving out an equal light, and not the slightest variation in the light of other lamps was noticed. Light after light was attached until the illuminating power of the conductors seemed unlimited, and then the gentlemen declared themselves more than satisfied that subdivision of the electric current had been accomplished. Dr. Edison next gave an elaborate illustration of the manufacture of the various parts of the lamp and the manner in which the vacuum in the glass bulb is attained. The generator, in full operation was also viewed, and the inventor explained its intricate workings. A device for weighing on an actual platform scale the power employed in the process of generating was examined, after which the visitors were treated to a view of Mr. Edison's electric motor, designed for running sewing machines and other light machinery in private dwellings. The use of a number of other scientific apparatus were explained, of the inventor took particular pains to answer all questions by a practical demonstration on the spot.

A BIG THING.

Dougherty's Dry Goods Store.

"The Palace" as it is justly called, and you too would doubtless say when you saw its colossal proportions. Two hundred and forty-five feet deep, and fronting fifty-five feet on Peachtree street. A few days since while passing up Peachtree street we had occasion to call at this grand establishment on business.

The impression on the mind when first entering this magnificent palace, is that of complete astonishment at the grandeur and extent of this immense enterprise, and wonder at the order and system that prevail. Imagine forty or fifty salesmen behind the counters as busy as they can be, waiting on customers. See the aisles and every available foot of standing room crowded with anxious people, awaiting their turn to be served. Before you, and on all sides, the eye beholds towering stacks of goods of every style and quality, and if we were allowed, would say the dress department is simply captivating.

It is no wonder that shoppers from every quarter select this establishment to display their taste in dry goods and finery. The most perfect system and order prevail throughout the entire house.

Mr. Dougherty's "one price" system is strictly enforced throughout the store. No matter how often you may enter it in a day to buy goods, nor how many different salesmen attend upon you—goods are dealt out every time and by every salesman at precisely the same prices. To say the least of it, the trade of this wonderful house is certainly immense, and it stands to-day unrivalled by any house in the south in the volume of its business.

Catholic Fair.

The ladies of the Mystic Owl table beg leave to return their most gracious thanks to the public for their liberal patronage of their table; also to the candidates for the zeal and untiring energy displayed in the different contests. The following is the result of the ballots: Gent's diamond ring, Stewart, 1,056; Greene, 486. Mr. Stewart being a stranger in our midst, should feel highly gratified with the handsome vote he polled. Ladies' diamond ring, Miss Gramling, 1,525 votes; Miss Valentine, 658 votes. Doll ballot—Miss Holland, 302 votes; Miss Guerry, 355.

A Happy School.

The Christmas tree at Professor T. E. Means's school-room Wednesday night was one of the events of the season in school circles. There was a beautiful gift for each scholar. After giving each pupil a present, one of the boys presented, in a neat speech, a beautiful gold-headed cane to Professor Means, which was responded to in appropriate terms. Professor Means has succeeded admirably in building up a private school in Atlanta.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Fragrant Elder Flower Lotion. 661

—Not a single arrest was made by the police Friday night.

—Supreme delight—Turkish baths—14 Loyd street.

—Officer Nat West has gone on a visit to relatives in Texas.

—Elder Flower Lotion is sold by all the druggists. 661

—The body-snatching sensation is simmering down.

—Bob Kelley was arrested by the police yesterday upon suspicion.

—Atlanta hotels are well filled with visitors.

—W. G. Waller, associate editor of the Savannah News, is in the city on a visit.

—There were more people on the streets yesterday than there were Christmas day.

—The people haven't stopped buying Christmas presents yet.

—Elder Flower Lotion is a delightful toilet article for chaps, rough skin, sunburn and tan. 661

—R. O. Haynes, the newly-elected station-house keeper, is making an efficient officer in his new position.

—Elder Flower Lotion makes the skin soft and beautiful. No lady's toilet should be without it. 661

—Two negro boys were arrested yesterday while throwing fire-crackers in the face of a companion.

—Two car loads of good horses reached Atlanta yesterday, and during the day they were paraded upon the streets.

—Atlanta is to be invaded by a tight-rope walker as soon as walking gets good between Greensboro and this city.

—Hog killing time has come, and the pork packers of this city are putting away large numbers of hogs for future use.

—An Atlanta merchant remarked a day or two since that he had sold twice as many goods this Christmas as he sold last.

—The spice mill it is said will soon locate in a new building to be erected by the company.

—No lady should be without a bottle of Elder Flower Lotion this kind of weather. It removes chaps and makes the skin smooth, soft and beautiful. 661

—The finest oranges we have seen this season were from Mrs. S. A. Reinbert, Drayton Island, Fla., consigned to W. J. Roberts & Co., of this city.

—Officer Willis King, of the police force, who has been detailed to look after the sanitary condition of the city, has been suffering for some days past with a severe illness.

—A half pound of powder went off in a negro boy's coat pocket Christmas day. The coat will never be able to do winter service again.

—Joe Pate, formerly an Atlanta printer, but now residing in Columbus, was married to Miss May Rodgers, of that city recently.

—A Macon man claims that there was as much whisky sold in that city Christmas day as there was sold in Atlanta Christmas week.

The Rise of the River.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—The rapid rise in the river caused some apprehension in the minds of the river people for the safety of their boats and cargoes now at the landing. The water now touches the curbstone at Gilmers's landing, and at the present rate will probably reach the first floors of the houses in the vicinity of Broadway and Main streets by morning. The wharf boats are almost up to the sidewalk all along the shore. The freight is being removed from the boats as rapidly as possible. Great damage to boats is apprehended from the action of the swift current and from drift wood, some of the latter being logs of large dimensions which are driven about with great force.

WIRE SPARKLES.

THE death is announced of William Hepworth Dixon, historian and traveler, and for many years editor of the London Athenæum, in his fifty-ninth year. The cause of death was apoplexy.

KETCHUM & Co's. tin factory, a five story brick building on the corner of South Second street and Union avenue, Brooklyn, was discovered to be on fire about midnight. The stock, machinery and building was damaged to the amount of $100,000.

A BERLIN dispatch says the Russian government does not conceal its intention of attacking Merv, and possibly Herat, in the spring. General Kaufman will command the expedition starting from the Amu Darhara river, and General Terguikoff another from the Caspian sea.

THE weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Loans, decrease, $913,900; specie, decrease, $2,204,722; legal tenders, decrease, $453,700; deposits, decrease, $4,056,422; circulation, increase, $81,000; reserve, decrease, $1,644,200. The banks now have $200,350 in excess of legal requirements.

MICHAEL DAVIT, one of the political agitators recently arrested in Dublin for seditious language at a public meeting and released on bail, has been dispatched to the west of Ireland by the Irish land league commissioner for the relief of popular distress. At a meeting of the committee for the distribution of the duchess of Marlborough's relief fund it was known that the sum of £5,600 is already available for distribution.

THE GEORGIA WESTERN.

What the People of Douglasville Think of it.

The following letters explain the interest taken by the people of our state in the building of the Georgia Western. It would seem that not only the people along the line, but the citizens all over the state are interested in the construction of the road.

Colonel Maddox wrote to some leading citizens on the line after he had accomplished the trade that would close out the matter, and we give the answer of one of the parties below:

ATLANTA, GA., December 17th, 1879.—F. M Duncan, Esq., Douglasville, Ga: Dear Sir—You have doubtless learned that the Louisville and Nashville railroad had bought the Georgia Western with all its franchises. This purchase was made with a view of an early completion of this unfinished road. Knowing the interest that you and your people feel in the enterprise, would like to know what assistance may be expected from that quarter. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very truly, R. F. MADDOX.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA., December 19, 1879.—Col. R. F. Maddox, Atlanta—Dear Sir: Yours of 17th inst. at hand. In reply I beg leave to say that it is with much gratification we receive the news of the purchase of the Georgia Western railroad by the Louisville and Nashville railroad company.

In reply to your request as to what our people will do by way of subscriptions, I cannot say positively, as no opportunity has yet been offered them to subscribe; but I think it very safe to say that the people along the line of said road between the Chattahoochee and the Alabama line will give at least fifty thousand dollars. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the people, and lands that have been held for sale at from $25 to $5 per acre cannot now be had at double the figures, and with the completion of the road they will mount up to $10 to $20 per acre.

With my best wishes for the success of the enterprise, I remain yours, most respectfully,
F. M. DUNCAN.

The French Situation.

LONDON, December 27.—A Paris dispatch says that the president of the chamber of deputies, M. Gambetta, himself, would not succeed at this moment, and with this chamber, in forming a durable majority, reserved on supporting his cabinet. Ex-Marshal Bazaine who, at the conclusion of the last Franco-German war, was convicted of treason in the surrender of Metz, and whose sentence of death was commuted by President MacMahon to 20 years imprisonment in the fortress at Sante Marguerite, from whence he escaped with the assistance of his wife and her cousin, has solicited permission to settle some family affairs in France, but has been refused.

A Paris dispatch says the programme of M. DeFreycinet is an extensive purification of the public functionaries, plenary amnesty, suspension of the fixity of tenure of judges and a determined anti-clerical policy.

Another Paris dispatch says: In connection with the apointment of the minister of foreign affairs Marquis DeNoailles, the present French ambassador, at Rome, has been telegraphed to.

The new ministry has not yet been constituted.

An Elevated Track.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—Thomas Allen, president of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway, is considering plans for an elevated track to connect his road with the union depot, and it is probable that if the city interpose no serious objections such structure will be erected within a year. The project of bridging the Mississippi river at Carondelet, six miles south of the city, is being revived. The St. Louis and Iron Mountain and Southern roads, now transfer by ferry some three hundred cars daily at that point, and a revival of the iron manufacture at the immense furnaces and rail mills located there make the bridge absolutely necessary to meet the demands of commerce and the construction of the bridge, which is to cost between two and three million dollars, will no doubt soon be let and the work pushed to speedy completion.

A Technical Mistake.

NEW YORK, December 27.—A suit begun September 29, 1877, by the United States against General John C. Fremont to recover $110,808, which was, as alleged, erroneously paid him as major-general of the United States army, from May 14, 1861, to July 16 in the same year, was discontinued to-day by Judge Choate at the order of District-Attorney Woodford, and the general's counsel signing the order of discontinuance. The complaint set forth that Fremont had not been to his post and reported for duty when he drew pay for the period mentioned. District-Attorney Woodford, in a letter to the secretary of the treasury, gave as his reasons for discontinuing the suit that the general had failed to file the acceptance of his appointment, and that it was merely a technical mistake.

No News From Gough.

LONDON, December 27.—A Lahore dispatch dated Friday night says, since General Gough passed Lalabund, no news has been received from him. The rumors of his arrival at Cabul were premature. The wire to-day was worked as far as Gundamuk, but at night was interrupted between Peshawur and Jalalabad.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—M. P. Carroll, of Augusta, is in the city.

—W. M. Lockett, of Albany, was in the city yesterday.

—W. D. Baker, of Rutledge, is in the city.

—J. P. Hill, of Elbert county, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—George C. Brown, of Macon, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—E. L. Bosworth, of Rome, is visiting the city.

—W. S. Claiborn and Thos. Arkwright, of Savannah, are in the city attending the supreme court.

—Miss Clara Adams, a charming young lady in Atlanta society, is visiting her brother, Mr. Adams, of the Southern hotel, Selma, Ala.

—Miss Fannie and Miss Maggie Holmes embrace this opportunity to tender their most sincere thanks to the many friends who have shown their very especial kindness during their recent affliction.

In the Ditch.

Friday last J. D. Williams, residing at 46 Mills street, in the fifth ward, found a small negro child, apparently about two months old, in a ditch. The child was found wrapped up in warm clothing and was taken in charge by an old colored woman who will adopt and rear it. At last accounts the baby was doing well. The mother of the child is not known and probably will never be found.

The Churches To-Day.

St. Luke's Episcopal church, corner of Walton and Spring streets. Morning prayer at 10:30 a.m., Rev. Dr. W. C. Williams officiating. Sunday-school at 3:30 p.m. Seats free. All invited.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev. D. W. Gwin, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. All are welcome.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. Wm. E. Boggs, D.D., pastor. Services at the usual hours, morning and night, by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.; D. A. Beatie, superintendent. Regular weekly prayer-meeting on Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. A. T. Spalding, D.D., pastor. Services 11:00 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.; A. C. Briscoe, superintendent.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., pastor. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m.; W. A. Moore, superintendent. Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7:15 p.m. by the pastor.

Sixth Baptist church, on West Hunter street—Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. W. H. H. Dorsey, and at 7 p.m. by Rev. D. Shaver, D.D. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m. Prayer-meeting Tuesday night.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. John W. Heidt, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a.m. by the pastor, and at 7 p.m. by the Rev. John D. Hammond. Sunday-school at 9:15 a.m.; W. A. Haygood, superintendent. Sunday-school at Pierce chapel, Rawson street, at 3 p.m.; J. G. Grant, superintendent. General experience meeting Monday at 7 p.m.; watch-night service at 10:30 p.m. Wednesday. Seats free. All invited.

First Methodist church, Peachtree street—Rev. Clement A. Evans, pastor. Class-meeting at 9:30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.; [illegible] superintendent. The Wednesday evening pray